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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper | London, Tuesday, July 15, 1997 | No. 35,573

TODAY: STYLE Couture, Craft, Fashion

-Hitter P.19

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1

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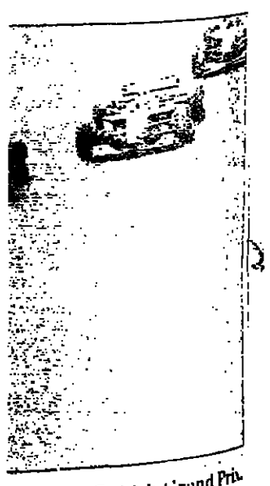

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AT&T Access Numbers

Austria	022-903-011
Belgium	0-800-100-10
France	01-59-00
Germany	00-535-1311
Greece	1-535-5544-00
Ireland	171-1111
Italy	172-1011
Netherlands	0800-022-911
Russia	755-5042
Russia (Moscow)	960-2222
Spain	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland	0800-89-0011
United Kingdom	0500-89-0011
	0500-89-0222
	0500-89-0222
Egypt	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
South Africa	1-800-99-0123
	0-800-99-0123

AT&T

Spain Stops to Mourn A Victim of Terrorism

Demonstrations Across Nation Condemn Basque Group's Slaying of Young Politician

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ERMUA, Spain — Spain came to a standstill Monday as the nation paid its last respects to a young politician kidnapped and killed by Basque separatist guerrillas.

Miguel Angel Blanco Garrido, 29, whose death has unified Spaniards in outrage against the guerrilla group ETA, was buried in his hometown in the heart of the northern Basque country in a somber ceremony broadcast live on national television.

Millions stopped work at noon to observe 10 minutes' silence in memory of Mr. Blanco and marched in demonstrations in the capital and other major cities.

The public outcry found resonance among elements of the separatist movement itself. A town councilman who was a member of ETA's political arm, Herri Batasuna, quit, and six ETA prisoners joined the 10-minute tribute.

Huge crowds stood motionless on sidewalks in central Madrid. Traffic came to a halt. Flights out of the international airport stopped. The stock exchange suspended trading.

ETA's history of violence. Page 10.

In Ermua, where Mr. Blanco was a town councilman and member of the governing Popular Party, tens of thousands lined the streets outside the packed chapel.

"We've all been pounded by this ETA strike," Bishop Ricardo Blazquez

See SPAIN, Page 10

The Associated Press

Dusan Tadic putting on his earphones Monday to listen to the UN war crimes tribunal at The Hague sentence him to 20 years in prison.

UN Court Sentences A Serb to 20 Years

Innkeeper Convicted of Torture And Murder in Bosnian Camps

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — A United Nations tribunal sentenced a Bosnian Serb to 20 years in prison on Monday for killing and torturing his Muslim and Croatian neighbors during the Bosnian civil war.

The tribunal sentenced Dusan Tadic, an innkeeper, to a total of 97 years for 11 separate war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The longest term was 20 years and the others were to run concurrently.

The sentence was the first handed down by an international court after a full-length trial since the years after World War II.

Unlike the military tribunals at Nuremberg and Tokyo, the Hague court has no power to order death sentences.

The judges said Mr. Tadic should serve at least 10 years.

In the hours between the defendant's court appearance and the funeral on Sunday of another war crimes suspect killed by NATO troops, an explosion rocked a Bosnian Serb hotel used by United Nations officials and international police monitors.

Mr. Tadic stood calmly in the dock with a slight smile as the presiding judge, Gabrielle Kirk McDonald, read out the sentences.

The judge said that the defendant had beaten his victims "intentionally and with sadistic brutality, using knives, weapons, iron bars, the butt of a pistol, sticks and by kicking."

The blast at a Bosnia hotel stirs fears of anti-UN acts. Page 7.

The judge went on, saying that in one instance, he tightened "a noose around the neck" until the prisoner lost consciousness.

"Why?" the judge asked.

The judge then read out the 11 sentences, ranging from 6 to 20 years. The court's maximum sentence is life imprisonment.

The judge also described the ethnic hatred whipped up by political leaders before the civil war erupted in Bosnia.

"To condone your actions even when committed in this context is to give effect to a base view of morality and invite anarchy," the judge said.

Mr. Tadic's attorney, Nikola Kostich, criticized the decision, saying: "We are disappointed. I think that it is a very severe sentence and I think that what the court does is to place Mr. Tadic really at the top of the ladder. The fact is, he was a very small player."

Mr. Kostich added that the court had "boxed itself in" in terms of sentencing suspects like the former Bosnian Serbs' leader, Radovan Karadzic, who has been indicted twice for genocide but is still at large in Bosnia.

Mr. Kostich said Mr. Tadic would appeal the sentence. No date has been set for an appeal hearing.

The sentence angered Bosnian Serbian leaders, who fear tougher action by the international community to hold more of them accountable for deeds during the 1992-95 Bosnian war.

The Bosnian Serbs' president, Mrs. Biljana Plavsic, and Momcilo Krajisnik, the Serbian member of the collective Bosnian presidency, both criticized the verdict as unjust.

Goran Neskovic, deputy justice minister in the Bosnian Serbs' government and responsible for relations with the Hague tribunal, said Mr. Tadic's sentence proved an anti-Serbian bias on the part of the court.

"Tadic was convicted only because

See SENTENCE, Page 10

Resisting Global Currents, France Sticks to Being French

World View Is Rooted In Faith in the State

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

PARIS — When President Bill Clinton offered President Jacques Chirac a pair of cowboy boots at the economic summit in Denver, Mr. Chirac's refusal to put them on was taken by many observers as another example of stubborn French pride.

Pride it was. Faced with a torrent of what many Europeans considered triumphant American rhetoric and condescension, Mr. Chirac's message was as clear as his theater.

"France," he said, "intends to remain France."

To many Americans and others, this is just the problem. "France" means too much government regulation, too much state bureaucracy, too much spending and taxation. France's resistance to the grand currents of late-century global economic capitalism, its critics say, has doomed it to bankruptcy and irrelevance. Returning a Socialist government to power last month, as the French did, only reinforces the impression of a society out of step with the world.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But from their perspective, the French are behaving in a perfectly rational fashion: They are fighting to preserve what is to them one of the most successful societies and most agreeable ways of life in the world — one that other Europeans esteem and Americans still flock to, admire and even envy.

What the French mean by "France" is evident to any tourist here: an enviable subway and rail network, open-air markets brimming with colorful produce of every kind, often-swept city streets lined with trees, stunning, historical architecture, high learning and good manners, smart clothes and fine food — a people confident of who they are.

French citizens speak with pride of a society that provides them with their schooling, their health care, their retirement, their employee benefits and their long vacations. They contrast extensive support for France's poor with huge income gaps in the United States.

Far from feeling isolated and defensive, the French have a global sense of themselves — particularly now. As a people who have stood up to Americans more stoutly than any other Europeans since World War II, the French today see a geopolitical opportunity in the breakup of the Soviet Union. The American-inspired "cowboyism" of Denver plays into modern French aspirations to provide an alternative point of view to the American one — political, cultural, social, economic.

See FRANCE, Page 10

Jack Dabaghian/Reuters

President Jacques Chirac of France, left, greeting Prime Minister Lionel Jospin on Monday as the Bastille Day military parade got under way down the Champs-Elysee in Paris.

Privatization Is Essential, Chirac Warns Socialists

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac warned Monday that France's new Socialist-led government risked isolation in the international marketplace by its failure to sell off state-controlled companies.

In his first open criticism of the government's record, Mr. Chirac also attacked its "obsolete and absurd" plans to revive controls on labor layoffs that were abolished in 1986, adding, "The state today no longer has any place in the management of competitive industry." It was, he said, "a debate from another age."

Mr. Chirac, making his first major pronouncement on domestic affairs since the crushing defeat of his Gaullist party in the elections that brought the Socialists to power six weeks ago, roamed over a wide range of topics in a television interview coinciding with Bastille Day, the French national holiday.

He said that large companies were no longer able to survive without European alliances — yet he questioned whether international partners would be willing to link up with state-owned corporations that are not guided purely by market interests.

Last week, Prime Minister Lionel Jospin said his government was halting the previous conservative government's plan to sell off Thomson-CFS, Europe's leading company making electronic equipment for defense. He said that the government would keep a decisive share in the company, arguing that its sale would benefit the interests neither of the state nor of Thomson employees.

Until the announcement, analysts had seen Thomson as the key piece in a Europe-wide electronics company capable of competing on an equal level with U.S. conglomerates.

See CHIRAC, Page 10

AGENDA

Boeing Merger Negotiations Intensify

Boeing Co. executives were still talking with European Commission antitrust officials as Monday's midnight deadline approached in Brussels.

Last-minute lobbying by Washington brought the Justice Department's top antitrust official to the Belgian capital Sunday to tell European officials why U.S. authorities at the start of this month gave the go-ahead to the merger.

The European Commission has the power to levy fines of up to 10 percent of the company's sales and make it illegal for Boeing to do business in the European Union, steps that Boeing agrees would stop the deal. Page 13.

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Is the Net Tightening on CNN?

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Cashing In on the Fear Market

ASIA/PACIFIC Page 4.
Indian Party Leaves Government

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Crossword ..... Page 11.
Opinion ..... Pages 8-9.
Sports ..... Pages 22-23.

Sponsored Section Pages 18-20.
Indonesia: Built for Business

The IHT on-line http://www.iht.com

NASA Loses Contact With Pathfinder

Communication with the Pathfinder spacecraft on Mars was cut Monday when a computer onboard inexplicably reset itself as it was sending back pictures, NASA scientists said.

They tried to re-establish contact later, but Earth-based antennas used to communicate with the lander were being used by other space missions. Scientists planned to try to contact Pathfinder again when Mars lined up with Earth.

The cutoff was the third since July 4, when the spacecraft landed on Mars and began its experiments. Page 6.

Cambodia Plays Tough With ASEAN

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Amid signs of increasing political acceptance of the de facto coup in Phnom Penh, Second Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia threatened Monday to withdraw his country's application to join ASEAN if the group "continues to interfere in our internal affairs."

"Should we go into ASEAN or should we stop?" Mr. Hun Sen said in Kompong Thom Province, north of the capital. "I want to stop if ASEAN continues to interfere in the internal affairs of the nation."

ASEAN officials said the threat was a bluff and that continued international pressure was needed to restore the coalition government in Phnom Penh and to ensure that free and fair elections were held.

"Hun Sen must realize that political problems in Cambodia should be solved

See CAMBODIA, Page 10

Yeltsin Tames the Forces of Nature

A Fish Story of Truly Russian Dimensions

Reuters

President Boris Yeltsin bringing in a fish on vacation in Karelia.

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Vacation season has descended on Russia, and like millions of other people, Boris Yeltsin lit out for the territory last week. A fisherman of great eagerness, if modest talent, the Russian president decided to head straight to the northern lakes of the Karelia region and try his luck with rod and reel.

Luck was not necessary, though. By the time he arrived in the resort town of Shuya on Lake Ukshe, the forces of nature, which can sometimes interfere maddeningly with fishing, had been brought to heel.

A lake that was already a prime Russian fishing stop was stocked with 10,000 perch and trout, and navy frogmen scoped out the scene beneath the water to make sure that nothing could frighten Mr. Yeltsin's imported catch away.

Just for good measure, Kremlin officials said, Mr. Yeltsin's bodyguards have been starting every day with a new assignment: digging for worms.

"We were told by the city administration to make sure President Yeltsin had a good time," a member of the Karelian Fisheries Commission told a reporter for a Russian daily newspaper, The St. Petersburg Times. "That is exactly what we are doing. I would say there are more than 10,000 fish that were specially stocked for the president. He won't be able to miss."

He also will not have any competition, said Anatoli Tsigankov, the editor of the local weekly newspaper, because the lake has been closed to everyone but Mr. Yeltsin.

That is the kind of certainty that Russian leaders have always relied on. When the czars went hunting, scores of people would drive animals into the open to help them. And the Soviet leaders did even better.

When Leonid Brezhnev, long an avid hunter, was too sick to do much more then stroll a few unsteady steps, he still managed to bag many wild boar on every vacation trip.

Instinct? Not exactly. The animals

See FISH, Page 10

Newsstand Prices			
Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	55 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125,00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5.50	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 160.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zm.$30.00

The Dollar		
New York	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.797	1.777
Pound	1.6877	1.693
Yen	113.965	113.98
FF	6.068	5.9925

The Dow		
	Monday close	previous close
+1.16	7922.98	7921.82

S&P 500		
change	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
+1.71	918.37	916.66

Epic Court Battle in Texas Over Land and History

By Sam Howe Verhovek
New York Times Service

SARITA, Texas — As a courtroom drama, the legal battle shaping up between more than 800 descendants of Jose Manuel Balli Villarreal and the John G. and Marie Stella Kenedy Memorial Foundation has the makings of an epic, set against the backdrop of the vast and thorny brushland of South Texas. There are ancient family feuds, mysterious reports of yellowed documents found in an attic that could prove to be legal bombshells, claims and counterclaims of fraud and treachery.

In the early 1800s, Jose Balli was given a land grant by the King of Spain to a large tract in South Texas when it was part of the Spanish empire. The clan descended from him and his wife, Maria Antonia Cavazos de Hinojosa, asserts that the land was ultimately stolen by Mifflin Kenedy, one of Texas's most powerful ranchers, who built a cattle empire across the area and whose own descendants later became fabulously wealthy from both the cattle and the oil and gas on the property. The Ballis are asking for tens of millions of dollars, maybe much more, in compensation.

At its core, the issue turns on an interpretation of history: Were the great Texas ranchers like Mr. Kenedy and Richard King, of the fabled King Ranch, visionary figures who tamed a wasteland with honor and grit, or were they Anglo land grabbers who used trickery and violence to rob Mexicans of their property?

And, while scholars watch with fascination as the case unfolds, many say that the fact that the lawsuit has even advanced in the courts speaks volumes about the changing demographics of the region and the ways in

See TEXAS, Page 10

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Tapping Into NASA / **A World of Mars News**

One Giant Leap for the Web

By Amy Harmon
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As television viewers watched the Mars Pathfinder scientists hug one another last week in a brief, oft-repeated video, and newspaper readers scanned snippets of their comments on the space mission, Joy Connolly sat transfixed for hours at her computer screen, spying on the NASA team in their Mission Operations Room.

A camera at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, transmitted the images to the laboratory's World Wide Web site, where Ms. Connolly kept an eye on them while working on her classics dissertation at home in Philadelphia.

"They weren't really doing much, mostly standing around, talking to each other, looking kind of nervous," said Ms. Connolly. "But instead of these big dramatic moments, you could actually see science happening."

With the Mars landing — about 45 million people visited the lab site in a week — the World Wide Web passed a milestone and came somewhat abruptly into its own as a popular news medium.

Just as the broadcasts following the assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963 became the defining moment for television as the nation's information conduit of choice and the Gulf War served as CNN's vehicle into the cultural psyche, the Mars landing may signal the start of a new interactive era in the mass consumption of news, media scholars said.

Already prepared for a flood of interest, the laboratory nonetheless scrambled all week to accommodate the wave of Web browsers cresting at its electronic door. Commercial Web sites devoted to news also reported unprecedented interest.

"America was sitting around looking at their watch saying, 'OK, it's landed, let's check the Web,'" said Duane Wessels of the San Diego Supercomputing Center, who monitored traffic on several of the laboratory's 21 identical sites.

The number of visitors increased tenfold between 9 P.M. and 10 P.M. on July 4, the night of the Pathfinder landing, and stayed strong through the week, Mr. Wessels said, adding, "This is the single most popular event on the Web so far."

Other recent news events have also drawn large crowds to the Web. But in part because the act of landing on Mars struck a visceral chord in millions of Americans, and in part because the images were so spectacular — and so elusive on TV — millions of nonscientists consulted the Web for information.

Despite frustrating delays, the laboratory logged 80 million "hits" a day early in the week. (Hits are a unit of measurement referring roughly to the number of images and features visitors were exposed to on the site.)

The critical mass of interest in a proactive approach to gathering news was seen as a turning point that could effect the way news is reported, consumed and interpreted for many years to come.

"More and more people are going to be diving into these great tidal currents of information, and will assume that's the behavior they should resort to during an emergency or a ritual of collective amazement," said Todd Gitlin, professor of culture, journalism and sociology at New York University.

The political and cultural effects of such a shift are just beginning to unfold. Television network news in its heyday fostered a sense of security and shaped national attitudes toward major events by providing a collective — and, some critics have argued, a monolithic — viewpoint. By contrast, the Web caters to a creed of individualism that allows people to get the information they want when they want it.

Sifting through Mars material at their own time and pace is precisely what so many enjoyed about the Web. Because electronic publishing is relatively cheap, more details are available on-line than anywhere else.

For traditional news organizations trying to figure out how to translate, say, their television business on-line, the spike in traffic from the Mars landing was encouraging evidence that the surfing public tends to gravitate toward established journalistic sources in the Web's morass of often inaccurate electronic information. Visitors to CNN's site jumped 40 percent, and ABC's two-month-old site recorded a 12 percent increase in traffic.

Historians note that just as the advent of television did not put an end to radio, the Web does not threaten to eclipse its predecessors anytime soon.

But they might do well to take note of the evolving media habits of people like Bob Stormer, 33, who spent several hours each night last week wading through G-force charts and Mars mission background on the laboratory's Web site.

"I'm not an Internet weirdo, but there's just not enough information on the tube," Mr. Stormer said.

Where to Go

- LINKS TO THE MARS PATHFINDER PAGES
  http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/mpfmir
- ABC NEWS'S MARS COVERAGE
  http://www.abcnews.com/sections/scitech/marsorbust/mars_index.html
- CNN INTERACTIVE'S MARS COVERAGE
  http://www.cnn.com/TECH/9707/10/mars.pathfinder/index.html
- PAST MISSIONS TO MARS
  http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/pao/flash/mars life/pastexpl.htm
- NATIONAL SPACE SCIENCE DATA CENTER MARS PHOTO GALLERY
  http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/photo_gallery/photogallery-mars.html
- SPACEVIEWS MARS PATHFINDER MISSION
  http://www.seds.org/spaceviews/pathfinder
- JET PROPULSION LAB'S FUTURE MARS MISSION
  http://mgs-www.jpl.nasa.gov
- UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA'S LUNAR AND PLANETARY LAB IMAGER
  http://www.lpl.arizona.edu/imp/imp.html
- PASSPORT TO KNOWLEDGE MARS MISSION HOME PAGE
  http://quest.arc.nasa.gov/mars

The New York Times

Coming Into Their Own

Sometimes a major news event will prove that a new medium is actually a mass medium. Here are some events remembered not only because of their historical significance, but because they signaled a change in the way people received their news.

1861
Fort Sumter, Civil War
April 13
Newspaper circulation shot up during the war. The New York Herald's readership grew from 77,000 in 1860 to 107,520 the day after Fort Sumter was attacked.

1941
Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor
Dec. 8
Sixty million people tuned in to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's address to Congress the day after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

1963
Kennedy Assassination
Nov. 22
The networks dropped regular programming to broadcast news of the assassination. From 4 PM until 11 PM, more than 50 percent of the 51.6 million homes with TV sets tuned in.

1991
Attack on Baghdad, Gulf War
Jan. 17
When the allies bombed Baghdad, CNN capitalized on its strength: continuous coverage. CNN's ratings hit a record high for standard cable, 22.7 rating points, or about 12.9 million households.

1997
Exploration of Mars
July 4
NASA reports that about 45 million people visited its Web site and mirror sites, offering the same information, between July 4 and 11.

Sources: "American Journalism" by Frank Luther Mott; NASA; CNN; A.C. Nielsen

The New York Times

Amid Growing Competition, CNN's Ratings Are Tumbling

By Mark Landler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For CNN, the U.S. Senate hearings last week on campaign-finance abuses should have been a welcome jolt of news in a season notably short of earth-shaking events.

But the situation instead illustrates how far the Cable News Network has fallen in the round-the-clock news business it pioneered nearly two decades ago.

Despite the vivid tableau of indignant lawmakers, mysterious fund-raisers and the scent of corruption in high places, CNN's coverage drew a 0.4 rating, meaning fewer than 300,000 households were watching.

Ten years ago this month, CNN won triple that rating for its coverage of Oliver North's testimony about the Iran-contra scandal before the Senate. Meanwhile, CNN is getting still lower ratings for even more dramatic stories, such as its coverage of the Pathfinder mission to Mars.

The network's average rating in the second quarter of 1997, according to Nielsen Media Research, which monitors the size of television audiences, was 0.39, the equivalent of only about 284,000 homes nationwide. It was the lowest average 24-hour rating in CNN's 17-year history.

"They've got a major problem on their hands," said Jon Mandel, director for national broadcast at Grey Advertising. "They've been covering news the same way since they started. They haven't kept their relevance in the way they cover it."

'They've been covering news the same way since they started.'

So far, CNN's dwindling ratings have not cut into its advertising revenue. But some analysts said the gradual erosion of audience share could pose a long-term threat to Time Warner Inc., which acquired CNN's parent company, Turner Broadcasting System, for $7.5 billion in 1996, in part for the cachet of owning the world's preeminent television news service.

It is tempting to attribute CNN's lackluster ratings to a dearth of major U.S. or international news developments. The United States is at peace, and the economy is flourishing.

During the second quarter of 1995, when the O. J. Simpson trial was riveting viewers, CNN recorded an average 24-hour rating of 0.92 — a huge jump from the previous year's quarter. Last year, without a Simpson trial, the rating swooned to 0.4. (In cable television, a rating point represents 1 percent of the households in which the network is available; CNN is distributed to 71.2 million homes, so a rating of 1.0 would be 712,000 households.)

But the "no news" explanation is too simplistic. Over the July 4 weekend, the Pathfinder landing offered CNN an event tailor-made for television. Yet CNN got only a 0.7 rating — about what it used to get for routine coverage back in 1986. Hits on the network's World Wide Web site, however, jumped 40 percent.

Part of CNN's problem is that as more cable and broadcast channels fill up the television dial, the audience is being shaved into thinner slices. Other established networks have also experienced slipping ratings, and rival news channels such as MSNBC and Fox News have such minuscule ratings that they barely register on Nielsen's audience meter.

Some say the network will not solve its ratings conundrum until it makes hard news more alluring. "CNN was a revolution, but now its news is a world wide and a half-inch deep," said Reese Schonfeld, a cable-television executive who oversaw the start of CNN in 1980. "They run the risk of being nibbled to death."

But Larry Goodman, president of CNN sales and marketing, dismisses the ratings problem. "Frankly, I don't think CNN is sold on ratings," he said. "It's sold on the brand name, the news product and its credibility."

Reformer Wins Key Russian Election

Reuters

NIZHNI NOVGOROD, Russia — In an election seen as a litmus test for liberal reforms in Russia, a Kremlin-backed reformist, Ivan Sklyarov, defeated a Communist rival to become the governor of the Nizhni Novgorod region.

The election commission said Monday that Mr. Sklyarov, mayor of Nizhni Novgorod, had won 52 percent of the votes in an election held Sunday. The Communist candidate, Gennadi Khodyrev, who ran the region then known as Gorky under Soviet rule, received 42 percent. Turnout was 49 percent.

The outcome was a relief for the Kremlin after tough campaigning since a first-round election two weeks ago, in which the two candidates emerged as front-runners but neither won enough votes for outright victory.

The result overshadowed a disappointment for the Kremlin on Sunday in the central city of Samara, formerly Kuybyshev, where a supporter of General Alexander Lebed was elected mayor — a post that holds less power than regional governor.

Georgi Limansky, head of the regional branch of a party led by General Lebed, won more than 54 percent of the votes in Samara, compared with 38 percent for the candidate backed by the Kremlin, Anatoli Afanasyev. The result will encourage General Lebed, a fierce critic of President Boris Yeltsin who is expected to run for president in 2000.

The election in Nizhni Novgorod, 420 kilometers (260 miles) east of Moscow, filled the post vacated by Boris Nemtsov, a leading reformer, when Mr. Yeltsin summoned him to Moscow in March.

Mr. Nemtsov, who was appointed a first deputy prime minister, is now overseeing radical economic and welfare reforms, some of which he tried out in Nizhni Novgorod during six years in power.

Mr. Nemtsov congratulated Mr. Sklyarov after provisional results were announced, the Interfax news agency said.

"Sklyarov's success is a victory of common sense, a victory of constructive, healthy forces in the society over political extremists," the agency quoted Mr. Nemtsov's spokesman as saying.

But Valentin Kuptsov, a senior Communist leader in Moscow, said that the election had been close and had shown that society was divided over the government's painful reforms.

"The outcome again shows to what extent society is split," he said. "The 52-to-42 result shows half of society is in opposition to the authorities and not happy with their course."

Mr. Khodyrev did not comment on the outcome but told local television he was not planning to challenge the results.

TRAVEL UPDATE

BA Sees Full Return by Midweek

LONDON (Reuters) — British Airways said Monday that normal service would not resume until later in the week in the wake of a 72-hour strike.

BA expected to talk with leaders of the 9,000 cabin crew later this week to try to resolve their dispute over pay. A threat of a possible walkout by caterers receded Monday when their union decided to seek talks.

"We're hoping to restore a full program by midweek," a BA spokeswoman said. "There are still significant numbers of aircraft and crew out of position," she said, adding that of the 2,000 cabin crew who called in sick last week, only 200 had reported in for work.

Thousands of passengers were stranded last week during the 72-hour cabin crew strike over pay and conditions.

Warning on Beech and Piper Planes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal safety investigators are calling for inspection of some wing parts on Beech 1900 commuter planes and changes in training procedures for Piper Tomahawks until further tests can be done on those planes.

The National Transportation Safety Board issued the pair of recommendations after incidents and accidents involving the two types of aircraft. The Federal Aviation Administration said Friday it was preparing a response to the recommendations.

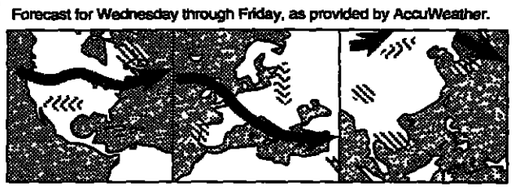
The safety board said it had received four reports of flap malfunctions in Beech 1900 turboprop planes that caused the aircraft to roll to one side.

The board also recommended the agency set limits on the slow flight and stall training on Piper PA-38-112 Tomahawk planes. Investigators discovered that the Tomahawk had been involved in 12 fatal accidents in which stall or spin was a factor.

Peru's air carriers now meet safety standards similar to those used in the United States, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration says. In 1995, the agency gave Peru a "conditional rating," which put restrictions on Peruvian carriers' service to and from the United States. *(Bloomberg)*

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America Hot and humid in the Northeast Wednesday and Thursday, but it may thunderstorm. Gusty thunderstorms will move across eastern Canada with heavy downpours in the Maritimes. Hot and dry with blazing sunshine from the Southwest to the southern Plains. Nice in the Northwest.

Europe Sunny, dry and cool across Eastern Europe from Poland into Russia and Ukraine. An area of rain will be from Romania to western Poland and southern Germany. Sunny and warm in Madrid and Rome, but soaking rains are in store for northwestern Spain and Portugal. Showery in London.

Asia Partly sunny, warm and humid in Tokyo, but it may shower. Southern Japan will have soaking rains, while Beijing will be sunny, hot and dry. Warm and humid in Hong Kong with the chance of a shower. Drenching rains will continue over south-central China and eastern Tibet.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	23/73	16/61	pc	24/75	17/62	pc
Amsterdam	21/70	18/61	c	21/70	14/57	r
Ankara	24/75	7/44	pc	24/75	8/46	c
Athens	30/86	21/70	s	31/88	21/70	pc
Barcelona	26/79	20/68	c	25/77	17/62	pc
Belgrade	28/82	13/55	pc	28/82	14/57	pc
Berlin	27/80	16/61	pc	23/73	13/55	c
Brussels	20/68	15/59	c	22/71	14/57	c
Budapest	27/80	15/59	pc	27/80	15/59	pc
Copenhagen	21/70	12/53	s	21/70	11/52	pc
Costa Del Sol	29/73	15/59	pc	24/75	17/62	pc
Dublin	18/64	14/57	r	19/66	14/57	sh
Edinburgh	19/66	11/52	c	19/66	12/53	c
Florence	32/89	16/61	s	29/84	16/64	s
Frankfurt	27/80	14/57	s	23/73	13/55	pc
Geneva	22/71	10/50	pc	26/79	14/57	pc
Helsinki	19/66	9/48	pc	21/70	9/48	pc
Istanbul	24/75	18/61	pc	25/77	16/61	s
Kiev	21/70	12/53	c	21/70	11/52	sh
Las Palmas	23/77	18/61	s	24/75	19/66	s
Lisbon	22/71	17/62	r	23/73	17/62	pc
London	21/70	15/59	r	22/71	16/61	c
Madrid	34/93	17/62	pc	29/84	15/59	c
Mallorca	29/79	21/70	c	23/73	18/64	pc
Milan	28/82	14/57	s	29/84	18/64	pc
Moscow	20/68	10/50	c	20/68	9/48	pc
Munich	19/66	13/55	r	19/66	12/53	r
Nice	28/82	19/66	s	28/82	21/70	pc
Oslo	23/73	13/55	pc	23/73	12/53	pc
Paris	21/70	14/57	pc	22/71	14/57	c
Prague	28/79	14/57	c	21/70	12/53	r
Reykjavik	13/55	7/44	pc	13/55	9/48	pc
Riga	20/68	11/52	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
Rome	28/82	17/62	s	28/82	19/66	s
St. Petersburg	19/66	11/52	pc	18/66	11/52	c
Stockholm	21/70	11/52	s	20/68	11/52	pc
Strasbourg	22/71	13/55	sh	24/75	14/57	c
Tallinn	19/66	9/48	pc	21/70	11/52	pc
Tbilisi	29/84	17/62	r	29/84	17/62	pc
Venice	28/82	17/62	pc	27/80	18/64	pc
Vienna	26/79	16/61	c	24/75	14/57	r
Warsaw	23/73	11/52	pc	24/75	11/52	s
Zurich	19/66	12/53	sh	23/73	14/57	c

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	39/102	26/79	s	37/98	26/79	s
Beirut	24/75	18/64	s	24/75	17/62	s
Cairo	34/93	18/64	s	33/91	18/64	s
Damascus	29/82	13/55	s	29/82	12/53	s
Jerusalem	28/79	13/55	s	25/77	12/53	s
Luxor	43/109	18/64	s	41/106	19/66	s
Riyadh	42/107	22/71	s	42/107	23/73	s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Almaty	37/98	17/62	s	39/102	19/66	s
Bali	28/82	22/71	c	30/86	19/66	pc
Bangkok	29/84	26/79	t	31/88	26/77	r
Beijing	37/98	25/77	s	35/97	26/79	pc
Bombay	29/84	26/79	r	29/84	27/80	r
Calcutta	33/91	25/77	c	32/89	24/75	r
Chiang Mai	29/84	23/73	t	31/88	23/73	r
Colombo	29/84	25/77	r	29/84	25/77	sh
Hanoi	32/89	27/80	r	31/88	26/79	r
Ho Chi Minh	31/88	24/75	r	32/89	24/75	r
Hong Kong	29/84	25/77	r	29/84	24/75	r
Islamabad	44/111	30/86	s	44/111	31/88	s
Jakarta	31/88	23/73	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
Kanchi	36/97	28/82	s	36/97	30/86	pc
K Lumpur	32/89	23/73	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
K Kinabalu	31/88	22/71	pc	30/86	22/71	pc
Manila	32/89	23/73	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
New Delhi	38/100	23/73	pc	38/100	23/73	c
Phnom Penh	30/86	24/75	t	31/88	24/75	r
Phuket	29/84	26/79	t	31/88	25/77	r
Rangoon	29/84	26/79	t	31/88	25/77	r
Seoul	28/79	24/75	t	29/84	21/70	r
Shanghai	34/93	26/79	pc	32/89	27/80	r
Singapore	31/88	22/71	pc	31/88	22/71	pc
Taipei	32/89	24/75	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
Tokyo	29/84	24/75	pc	30/86	24/75	c
Vientiane	32/89	26/79	r	31/88	26/79	r

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Anchorage	18/64	11/52	sh	19/66	11/52	pc
Atlanta	34/93	21/70	pc	31/88	21/70	pc
Boston	28/82	19/66	sh	30/86	19/66	t
Chicago	31/88	19/66	s	32/89	18/64	pc
Dallas	37/98	24/75	s	35/95	22/71	s
Detroit	33/91	18/61	s	36/97	17/62	s
Denver	30/86	19/66	pc	29/84	18/64	pc
Honolulu	30/86	23/73	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
Houston	36/97	23/73	s	34/93	22/71	pc
Los Angeles	31/88	17/62	s	32/89	17/62	pc
Miami	32/89	24/75	t	33/91	26/79	t
Minneapolis	30/86	20/68	s	31/88	19/66	s
Montreal	28/82	18/64	t	29/84	18/64	t
Nassau	32/89	24/75	pc	32/89	24/75	pc
New York	34/93	25/77	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
Orlando	33/91	22/71	t	33/91	23/73	t
Phoenix	43/109	29/84	s	44/111	29/84	pc
San Fran.	23/73	13/55	s	22/71	14/57	pc
Seattle	23/73	13/55	pc	23/73	13/55	c
Toronto	30/86	17/62	t	27/80	14/57	pc
Vancouver	19/66	10/50	sh	21/70	12/53	sh
Washington	38/100	26/79	pc	36/97	24/75	pc

Africa

Algiers	38/100	24/75	s	33/91	20/68	s
Cape Town	24/75	10/50	s	16/61	5/41	sh
Casablanca	19/66	14/57	pc	21/70	17/62	s
Harare	19/66	9/48	pc	20/68	9/48	c
Lagos	28/82	23/73	t	28/82	23/73	sh
Nairobi	23/73	9/48	pc	24/75	9/48	pc
Tunis	39/100	24/75	s	37/98	23/73	s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	14/57	1/34	pc	11/52	1/34	s
Caracas	31/88	23/73	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
Lima	22/71	16/61	pc	21/70	16/61	pc
Mexico City	25/77	12/53	sh	23/73	13/55	c
Rio de Janeiro	27/80	19/66	s	26/79	21/70	s
Santiago	11/52	-2/29	c	13/55	3/37	s

Oceania

Auckland	11/52	6/43	pc	12/53	6/43	pc
Sydney	18/64	7/44	pc	14/57	7/44	s

Legends: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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Printed by Newsfax International, London Registered as a newspaper at the post office

صكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

THE AMERICAS

Americans' Longing to Conquer Violence Fuels a New Industry

By Patricia Leigh Brown
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Somewhere in Los Angeles, in a sinister-looking windowless warehouse that has no visible address, there is a business that arguably could exist only in America. Here, past a concealed entry and a trick door disguised to look like a paint closet, lies what might be called Fear Central, the office of Gavin de Becker, security guru to the stars.

Inside the office is an archive of darkness: about 300,000 chilling communications — he calls them "excursions into obsessed minds" — written to Mr. de Becker's clients, who have included presidents, movie stars and chief executives, as well as companies coping with disgruntled and potentially dangerous employees.

In this metropolis where personal nutritionists and pet therapists abound, Mr. de Becker has become one of America's leading entrepreneurs of anxiety, one of the captains of a flourishing industry of fear. He was recently hired by Bill and Camille Cosby, in part to assess threatening mail after their son's murder.

In two decades, he has built a substantial career on America's propensity for and fear of violence, evaluating threats to his clients and testifying in or consulting on court cases in which stalking and predictions of violence have been central themes.

Though well-known among the corporate and Hollywood elite, Mr. de Becker, 42, kept his profile low until writing "The Gift of Fear," a book in which he lays out his strategies, some of them controversial, for demystifying, defusing and predicting violence. The book is not for the nightmare-prone, but it has become a best-seller, aided by an endorsement from Oprah Winfrey, who called it the most important book she had ever read.

Though violent crime in the United States has been falling for several years and last year's drop was the biggest in 35 years, anxiety has not followed suit, experts say, largely because of the peculiar terrors of modern violence.

A million American women and 400,000 men are stalked each year, according to a new federal study. And the mysterious crash of TWA Flight 800 last year and the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City in 1995 have underscored a sense of vulnerability in the lives of many Americans, said Jack Levin, a sociologist who runs the Program for the Study of Violence at Northeastern University in Boston.

Crimes committed by strangers and crimes with unknown motives are on the rise, Mr. Levin said.

"The quality and nature of crimes have changed, becoming scarier," he said. "Rare and publicized events, such as 168 innocent people killed in Oklahoma City, color our thinking. There's a sense: 'I could be next. So could you.' "

A predictable outcome of all this unpredictability is the growth of security-related businesses. The installation of security systems in single-family homes has more than doubled in five years, the industry says. In the past few decades, an estimated 25,000 communities with gates — America's version of the medieval moat — have been built across the country.

A new industry survey found that 67 percent of all new buyers of cellular telephones purchase them for safety reasons, said Tom Ross, a consultant at Strategis Group, a telecommunications consulting firm based in Washington.

Much of Gavin de Becker Inc.'s business involves selling computer systems to help the Supreme Court, Federal Reserve Board and others assess risk and avert violence. He is also trying to get police departments to use his computer programs to defuse potentially volatile domestic situations before they result in homicides.

The computer program warns victims if dangerous behavior is likely to worsen, based on their responses to 48 questions developed from thousands of domestic abuse cases.

The ability to predict and protect oneself from violent behavior and harassment, largely through one's own wit and intuition, is the central premise of Mr. de Becker's work and book — hence the idea in the title that fear is a gift. But it is also a matter of considerable debate among scholars, criminal-justice officials and people in the security business.

"Yes, we can make predictions better than random," said Dr. Park Dietz, a forensic psychiatrist in Newport Beach, California, who was a witness for the prosecution of Jeffrey Dahmer, the Milwaukee serial killer. "No, we cannot predict and control human behavior to the degree some might wish."

Mr. Levin added: "We haven't studied the phenomenon of stalking, serial killing or sexual sadism long enough. Most of this is an art, not a science. We should stop pretending."

But to Mr. de Becker, a lot of violence is predictable precisely because it is not mysterious or impersonal, as the Oklahoma City bombing was. "Eighty percent of crimes are committed by people we know," he said. "Spousal violence is the most predictive."

Clinton Works Overtime To Pass His Job to Gore

Seldom Has the No. 2 Had Such Support

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Not Ronald Reagan, not Dwight Eisenhower, not even Thomas Jefferson worked as early and as aggressively as President Bill Clinton has worked to help his vice president.

Even before he took the oath for a second term, Mr. Clinton shattered White House tradition by publicly signaling his support for Vice President Albert Gore in several interviews. No sitting president in at least 150 years has made such early public declarations.

The last two-term president, Ronald Reagan, waited until shortly before the general election to announce his support for Vice President George Bush — and his remarks were hardly enthusiastic.

More important than words, Mr. Clinton has taken steps to make sure that the staff and resources of the White House are at Mr. Gore's disposal — not only the traditional perquisites like Air Force Two. As a result, while Mr. Gore quickly established himself as an unusually influential vice president after the 1992 election, his public and political profile has only intensified.

And behind the scenes, President Clinton has staffed the White House with many of Mr. Gore's allies, who are committed to seeing the vice president elected president in 2000.

The president's efforts may have significant consequences not only for Mr. Gore but also for Democratic politics in general. Some of the president's allies may feel that they have little choice but to rally behind the vice president.

For example, George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's former senior adviser, has long been close to Representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri, the House minority leader.

But if Mr. Stephanopoulos does not support Mr. Gore, the president could interpret that as a personal slap. (He expects to back Mr. Gore.)

The downside is that by taking sides this early, Mr. Clinton could further damage his relationships with important Democrats in Congress who are preparing to run for president themselves, notably Mr. Gephardt.

And Mr. Gore could still be damaged if the president's popularity slides, or if voters rebel against being told whom to vote for — or against the notion of a Clinton dynasty. (Only four vice presidents have been elected directly to the Oval Office from the vice presidency: Martin Van Buren, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and George Bush.)

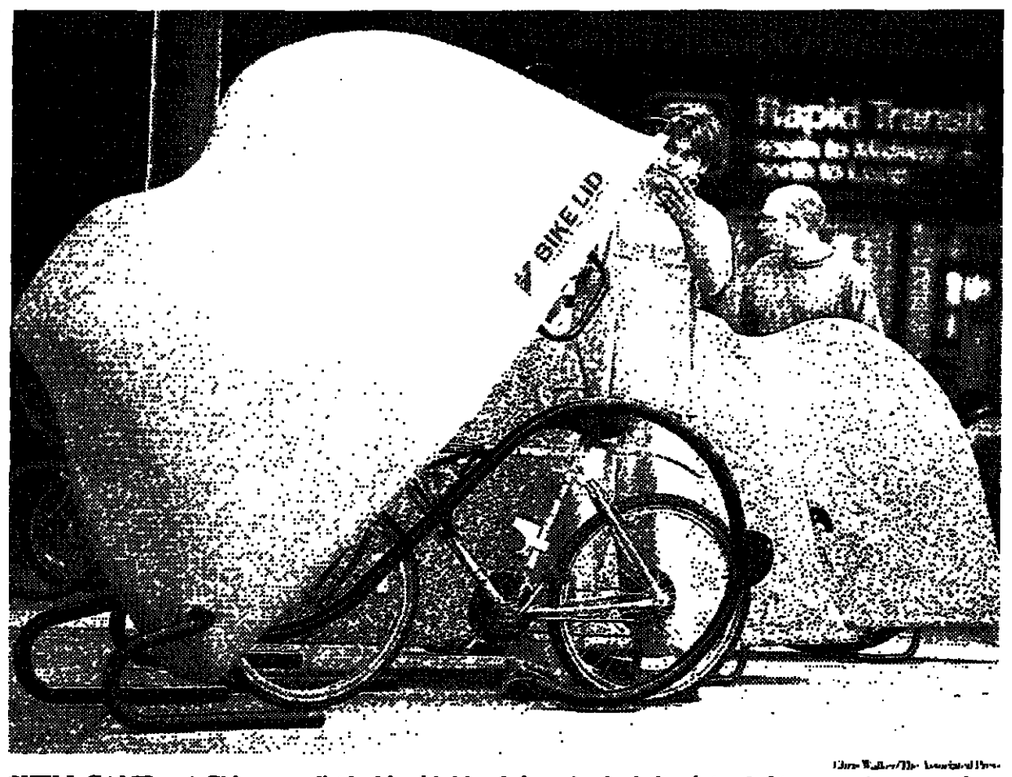
"I don't think any president three years before the election has tried to designate his successor," said Arthur Schlesinger Jr., the historian who was an adviser to President John F. Kennedy. "It carries certain risks of alienating possible contenders, particularly Dick Gephardt."

The president is willing to take those risks, his aides said, because his support is a logical outgrowth of their unusually close relationship. While the two were not close when Mr. Clinton picked Mr. Gore as his running mate in 1992, they have had one of the closest relationships of any president and vice president.

The president cut short his European trip by a day last weekend to attend the wedding reception of Mr. Gore's daughter Karenna.

"This president has always felt that Al Gore would be an excellent president," said Douglas Sosnik, a senior Clinton adviser, "and that furthermore, the vice president has been an integral part of the successes of this administration."

"Al Gore is locked in the trunk of Bill Clinton's car," one expert said. "If the car goes over the cliff, that's the end of Al. If it speeds first over the finish line, it helps Al."



SHELL GAME — A Chicago cyclist locking his bicycle in a plastic shelter intended to promote commuting.

Away From Politics

• **AIDS deaths continue to drop** in the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported, falling 19 percent during the first nine months of 1996, to 30,700. *(AP)*

• **A teenager in New York City fell to his death** as he tried to escape a pit bull on a roof. The dog owner was charged with second-degree murder. *(NYT)*

• **A tornado blew a house trailer** into a lake near Junction City, Kansas, but the three occupants escaped. *(AP)*

• **New York City's claims that it met curbside** recycling goals set by the City Council eight years ago are the result of counting tons of old roadway that are used each day to make temporary roads on top of a dump. A Supreme Court judge has dismissed this system. *(NYT)*

• **The Colorado supreme court rejected** a prosecutor's effort to keep JonBenet Ramsey's autopsy report sealed, meaning much of the report on the 6-year-old beauty queen's December murder could be made public. *(AP)*

• **A nasal spray vaccine has proved** very effective in preventing influenza among young children, the National Institutes of Health said. *(Reuters)*

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Opposes Genetic Bias

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton endorsed legislation Monday that would make it illegal for health-insurance companies to discriminate against healthy people on the basis of their genetic inheritance and would help assure the privacy of genetic information.

Mr. Clinton's call for increased protection against genetic discrimination comes at a time of rapid advances in biological sciences that are giving doctors and researchers an increasing ability to predict who will succumb to various inherited diseases.

Widely available blood tests can show whether a person harbors genes that increase the risk of breast cancer, colon cancer, melanoma or brain diseases such as Alzheimer's or Huntington's disease. Dozens of other predictive genetic tests are available through research studies and may come to market in the next few years.

A report by the health and human services secretary, Donna Shalala, based on findings of a federal task force warns that the potential benefits of genetic testing may never be realized if people reject the tests out of fear that the information may be used against them. *(WP)*

Party Vote to Reflect on Gingrich

WASHINGTON — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, is not running for anything this week, but he will be much on the minds of some of his 227 Republican colleagues as they cast their votes for a relatively obscure leadership post.

Many House Republicans are seizing on the vote Wednesday for deputy chairman of the House Republican Conference as an opportunity to signal unhappiness with a leadership that they say is not listening to them and not adequately communicating the party's message. Some are calling the race a referendum on Mr. Gingrich's stewardship. The dissident candidate is Jim Nussle of Iowa, who is squared off against Jennifer Dunn of Washington. The contest is to replace Susan Molinari of New York, who is resigning to become a weekend anchor for CBS News.

"A Nussle victory would be seen as a statement that we're not pleased with the direction we're going," said Representative Joe Scarborough, Republican of Florida. "He is trying to ride the tide of the current sentiment toward the leadership."

It is a position that has helped Mr. Nussle compensate for Ms. Dunn's earlier start and better organization. Republican lawmakers said that even if Mr. Nussle lost, his vote total could send a powerful message. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Ty Cobb, a lawyer seeking limited immunity from prosecution for the embattled former Democratic fund-raiser John Huang: "The laws of campaign financing are very complicated. For the most part, they are treated as misdemeanors. They are rarely prosecuted criminally. There's obviously a foreign-connection issue here which needs to be explained, and he looks forward to that opportunity."

Senator Fred Thompson, the Tennessee Republican who is chairman of the Senate hearings on campaign-finance abuses, on whether Mr. Huang would be offered limited immunity: "We'll all be willing to listen to any attorney who wants to come in and convince us why his client should be absolved of all prosecution. It's our obligation to listen to that, but am I holding my breath? No." *(NYT)*

Milken's 2-Track Gifts

Felon Works on Image With Checks to Teachers

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

When Alma Walker-Brown won a $25,000 Milken National Educator Award, she assumed the money was for her inner-city Baltimore school. She was stunned when Maryland's state school superintendent told her otherwise: It was her money, to spend on a car or a vacation or anything she wished.

Ms. Walker-Brown, principal of Dr. Bernard Harris Sr. Elementary School, was one more U.S. educator rendered speechless, then grateful, then uneasy by the unexpected award.

Her award is part of a growing effort by the financier Michael Milken, the multimillionaire and convicted insider trader, to improve education and perhaps remake his image. Since 1987, the Milken Family Foundation has given out 1,020 of the $25,000 checks, the largest individual award program ever for educators in the United States.

The foundation says that in the United States, financial success catches the eye. So students are more likely to consider becoming teachers and school boards are more likely to support teacher initiatives if the best ones receive attention-getting sums of money.

"Our ultimate goal would be if the states would increase salaries," said the foundation president, Lowell Milken, 49, brother of Michael, 51. "But since that doesn't seem to be something that's happening in the very near term, we want to call attention to the outstanding work they do through these awards."

Michael Milken's name was blackened by his 1990 guilty plea that led to a two-year prison term and $1 billion paid in restitution, claims and fines for security law violations.

The recipients are picked secretly by committees appointed by school superintendents in the 32 states that have agreed to take part. The committees look for teachers and principals who have started innovative programs and inspired high achievement.

"I applaud his generosity but question his methods," said Joe Nathan, director of the Center for School Change at the University of Minnesota's Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. "If I had X million dollars, I would try to change the public school system."

But so far, no educator has refused the $25,000. For veteran public school teachers and principals whose salaries range from $40,000 to $80,000, the award is an impressive sum.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

ASIA/PACIFIC

Wave of Kidnappings and Murders Mobilizes an Anxious Taiwan

The New York Times

A crime wave in Taiwan has popularized crime prevention programs including this anti-kidnapping course in a Taipei elementary school.

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — Wu Chihau often watches good guys bash bad guys on TV, but when he found himself tied and blindfolded the other day, he realized that heroic escapes are not as easy as they seem.

Chihau, 13, was bound and gagged in a simulated kidnapping, one of a growing number of training programs that are flourishing after a surge of sensational crimes in Taiwan this year.

"If we faced the real thing, I'd be so scared I wouldn't be able to think what to do," Chihau said with a wide-eyed look. "But now, at least I'll have some idea."

Taiwan and the rest of East Asia have been proud of their mix of exploding wealth and low crime rates. Modernization has brought fancy cars, computers and marble floors to many million-dollar homes here. At the same time crime rates have been at the low levels of an agrarian society.

But lately, in Taiwan at least, rising rates of robbery, assault and murder have trickled into society along with the Italian fashions and Japanese department stores. Taiwan has become a cosmopolitan and mobile society, but also — by its own standards — a dangerous one.

Indeed, crime rates are creeping up and in some cases surpassing those in Western countries. The murder rate in Taiwan is 8.5 per 100,000 people, compared with 8.2 in the United States in 1995.

"The perception of the people is right," said Huang Fu-yuan, a criminologist at Central Police University. "Crime is terrible."

"We need to pay the price of modernization," he added. "If we are going to get more materialistic, then there will be more crime."

Overall, crime rates soared 80 percent over the last decade in Taiwan, but public discontent exploded in May after several brutal cases, including the kidnapping and slaying of Pai Siao-yan, the 17-year-old daughter of a much loved movie actress.

The girl was on her way to high school when she was abducted. Later that evening, the kidnappers called the mother, Pai Pin-pin, and told her to go to a cemetery, where she found a demand for $5 million, scraps of her daughter's clothes and a section of the girl's pinky finger.

Miss Pai went immediately to the police, and when word of the kidnapping was leaked to the press, the drama unfolded on television and riveted the island. Miss Pai appealed to the public to cooperate with the police, but after a failed attempt to deliver the money, her daughter's body was found in a swamp. No one has been arrested.

"Now, society is very different from when we were small, when we'd play outside until our mother called us in for dinner. There was no fear at all," said Mao Kai-ling, 42, the mother of two teenagers.

"But now because society's changing so fast, we need to learn about these criminal affairs. We need to take responsibility for our own safety and get the tools to deal with it."

The killing of Miss Pai led to demonstrations in which thousands of protesters demanded that Prime Minister Lien Chan resign to take responsibility for what they viewed as a crime wave. And they called for President Lee Teng-hui to apologize for neglecting to safeguard the security of the island's 21 million citizens.

In the end, Lin Fung-cheng, Taiwan's interior minister, stepped down, along with the government's spokesman. But public concern has hardly abated.

Two other prominent cases remain unsolved, one of them the killing in November of a top county executive and his entourage of seven people at his official residence near Taipei. In November, a female politician in the main opposition party, the Democratic Progressive Party, was killed.

"Along with the development of our economy, people have been calling for democracy and freedom, but their moral thinking has not yet found solid ground," said Chou Wen-keh, a senior police official. "Violent crime is actually dropping, but these three cases give everyone the impression that there's a lot of crime."

In 1996, the number of criminal cases rose 12.5 percent. But in the first five months of this year, violent crime cases have dropped.

In the years since 1991, only 30 children have been abducted. But prominent cases have drawn public attention to the crime problem.

That was why Shaw Mei-chen sent her daughters to a kidnapping-combat class run by a security organization.

"If the kids don't have any inkling of how to handle such a situation and if something really happened, they'd be at a loss," Mrs. Shaw said. "They'd scream and shout."

"We protect her from everything. We think of everything for her. She'd definitely get herself killed. So I wanted her to learn about what to do."

Indian Party Pulls Out of Government

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — A regional Indian party said Monday that it would pull out of Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral's United Front coalition, sparking concerns over the government's stability.

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party, to which Industry Minister Murasoli Maran belongs, said it planned to continue to support Mr. Gujral's government from outside, but cited differences over the conduct of some unnamed coalition partners.

"The DMK is not willing to go along with parties that are functioning with minimal plans and with persons trying to fulfill their personal ambitions," said the party leader, Muthuvel Karunanidhi, from Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu.

There was no immediate threat to the government, which has been in power for less than three months. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party accounts for 17 of the United Front's 178 seats in the 545-member lower house of Parliament.

The party gave no details on why it was leaving the coalition, but party politicians said its criticisms were directed at the Communist Party-Marxist, which has taken a hard line against admitting a breakaway faction of Mr. Gujral's Janata Dal party.

"We are angry with the Communists, who are unnecessarily creating complications," a state government minister said. He said his party believed the Communists were "interfering too much in the affairs of the Janata Dal."

Janata Dal split a week ago in the wake of a corruption scandal, leading three coalition ministers and 14 members of Parliament to join the breakaway faction.

Stock markets reacted nervously to the newest signs of weakness in the minority government, brokers said, with the benchmark index of the Bombay Stock Exchange falling more than 2 percent.

"The DMK's decision certainly worries us and is bound to create upheavals in the government," the president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, A.S. Kasliwal, told the Press Trust of India.

The main opposition Bharatiya Janata Party assailed the newest signs of disarray within the coalition, calling the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party's decision "political suicide."

The United Front's key ally, the Congress Party, said that the decision would not affect the government's stability and that its 140 deputies would continue to support the coalition.

(Reuters, AFP)

■ A Presidential Vote

Nearly 5,000 state and national politicians took part Monday in an electoral college vote that is expected to result in the election of Kocheril Raman Narayanan as India's new president, Agence France-Presse reported from New Delhi.

Mr. Narayanan, a former journalist, diplomat and member of Parliament who has clawed his way up from humble beginnings, was endorsed by all the major political parties and is expected easily to beat his challenger, the former election commissioner T.N. Seshan.

The result of the ballot, comprising votes of 4,848 national and state politicians, is to be announced Thursday.

Officials reported turnout in Parliament and at most of the state assemblies at more than 80 percent of eligible legislators.

Larry Chan/Reuters

INSIDE, LOOKING OUT — Illegal immigrant children peering at Hong Kong's skyline from inside the Legal Aid Department on Monday while their parents sought help in challenging the repatriation law adopted by the new Beijing-appointed legislature after the former British colony reverted to China on July 1.

BRIEFLY

Taiwan to Seek U.S. Visa for Lee

TAIPEI — Taiwan said Monday that it would ask Washington to grant its president a transit visa and expected the request to be approved despite an expected protest from Beijing.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Roy Wu, said Taiwan would seek the visa for President Lee Teng-hui at "an appropriate time." Mr. Lee last was on U.S. soil during a 1995 visit to New York state that brought a furious response from Beijing.

The United States, which does not maintain official ties with Taiwan, said in April that Mr. Lee was eligible for a visa to pass through Hawaii or the U.S. West Coast on his way to a September conference in Panama. *(Reuters)*

Drought Record for Yellow River

BEIJING — China's Yellow River has run dry in its lower reaches since June 23, bringing serious drought to northeastern Shandong Province, the official Xinhua press agency reported Monday.

The dry section of river bed is now the longest the river has ever seen, extending westward into Henan Province, it said.

But devastating floods in eastern and southern China have killed at least 101 people this month and forced the closing of 10,000 mines and factories in Zhejiang and Jiangxi provinces alone, officials and state media said Monday.

(AFP, Reuters)

Australia Opposes Mercenaries

CANBERRA — Australia said Monday that it would sign a UN pact banning the use of mercenaries and would lobby other governments to do so.

Foreign Minister Alexander Downer and Attorney General Daryl Williams said coordinated international action was the best strategy to stop governments from hiring mercenaries.

A Foreign Ministry official said the decision followed the souring of relations between Australia and Papua New Guinea over Port Moresby's hiring of African mercenaries to put down a nine-year secessionist rebellion on the island of Bougainville. *(Reuters)*

Seoul Expands Aid to Defectors

SEOUL — South Korea adopted legislation Monday to expand and coordinate assistance for the growing number of defectors from the North.

The centerpiece of the new program, which will be administered solely by the Ministry of National Unification, is a halfway house where defectors from the Communist state will spend their first year studying politics, the economy, culture and social studies.

The following two years will be spent easing the new arrivals into society, with the government offering subsidized education and housing, as well as job training. During this time, they will be under police supervision. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

Malaysia's High Court delayed for seven weeks, until Sept. 4, the sentencing of Murray Hiebert, a journalist with the Far Eastern Economic Review, who was found guilty of contempt of court, the national Bernama press agency reported. *(Reuters)*

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EUROPE

Albright Wins Honors in Return to Czech Roots

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — After an emotionally taxing evening, when she saw *for the first time the names of her* grandparents among the Czechs who died in Nazi furnaces and gas chambers, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright spent an altogether cheerier day Monday in the land of her birth.

President Vaclav Havel draped the red-and-white sash of the Order of the White Lion, the Czech Republic's highest honor, over her shoulders.

Old friends, they exchanged words of praise. She exulted in "a moment of special emotion and joy for both of *us*" — *she having* returned to her roots as the senior member of her country's cabinet, he having achieved NATO membership for his country.

With the American ambassador here, Jenonne Walker, Mrs. Albright walked down the steps from the hilltop Prague Castle, stopping in the warm midday sun to gaze at the city's spires and to admire two old Baroque squares.

The secretary fingered her sash and the jeweled red star hanging from it, and asked Miss Walker, "Who would ever have thought I'd get something like this?"

This afternoon, in the magnificently restored Municipal House, one of the continent's art nouveau masterpieces, the secretary spoke admiringly of this country's fortitude *during the long national nightmare* following World War II.

"The Communist authorities kept from you the truth, and still you spoke the truth," she told 750 leading Czechs. "They fed you a vacuous culture and still you gave us works of art that fill our lives with intelligence, humor and warmth.

"They tried to smother your allegiances, your faith and your initiative, and still you taught the world the meaning of solidarity and civil society.

"*They banished your finest* leaders, and still you gave us Vaclav Havel."

Mrs. Albright predicted that the U.S. Senate would ratify the new agreement admitting Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland to NATO, but she said:

"The burden of proof will still rest with those of us who believe that NATO enlargement serves American interests."

Senators, she continued, "will ask us many appropriate questions about risks and costs."

And she challenged critics in the United States who, she said, echo the mood at the Munich talks before World War II by saying: "We will protect the freedom of Barcelona but not Brno; Stuttgart but not Szczecin."

Stanislav Peska/The Associated Press

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright receiving the Order of the White Lion from President Vaclav Havel in Prague on Monday.

They should come to the East European countries, she said, and "speak with their people, look them in the eye and tell them why we should be allied with Europe's *old democracies forever, but its* new democracies never."

Czech and American flags were draped behind Mrs. Albright as she spoke. A red-coated brass band played when she entered the Smetana Hall in the Municipal House, whose every light fixture, sign and door handle, every mural, sculpture and stained-glass window has been restored to turn-of-the century elegance. Designed in part by Alfons Mucha, the building was reopened only this spring.

For Mrs. Albright, the events *closed more circles. Sitting in the* front row at the little ceremony where she was given her sash was her first cousin, Dagmar Simova, who lives in Prague. The two have seldom met in years past, but they met Monday for breakfast at the Intercontinental Hotel, chatting in Czech.

In her speech at the Municipal House, the secretary quoted from T. S. Eliot's "Four Quartets" to characterize her own journey from Prague to America and back, and this nation's journey from inde*pendence in 1918 to "the day in* 1948 when its liberty was extinguished" by Communists, and to entry into the Atlantic alliance.

"We shall not cease from exploration and the end of all our exploring will be to arrive where we started," she said. "And know the place for the first time."

She did a little business at the news conference, which took place in a cream-and-gold rococo ballroom in the Presidential Suite at the castle, publicly reminding the Czechs that "first-class membership in NATO requires a first-class contribution."

BRIEFLY

Lethal Floods in Poland Recede

WARSAW — Floodwaters from the Odra River began receding Monday in the historic city of Wroclaw, but smaller communities downstream were bracing for a similar deluge.

With water still covering thousands of square kilometers of southern Poland, the police said about 36 people had died after a week of flooding. The government has declared Friday a national day of mourning. The flooding also has caused 31 deaths in the Czech Republic. *(Reuters)*

English Priests Protest Gay Clergy

YORK, England — More than 300 priests stormed out of the Church of England's General Synod on Monday to protest plans by church leaders to debate accepting homosexuals in the clergy.

Outside the meeting hall, a crowd of gay Christians held a vigil, singing hymns under a banner reading "We're praying for an inclusive church." The debate threatens to spark more anger than the 1992 decision to ordain women. *(Reuters)*

Turk Official Says Torture to End

ANKARA — Deputy Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit called Monday for the release of writers and journalists held in Turkish prisons and an end to torture, the state-run Anatolian News Agency said.

"We will take firm steps to end the practice of beatings and torture, especially against journalists," Mr. Ecevit told a visiting delegation of Western reporters. *(Reuters)*

U.S. Says Sofia Could Join NATO

SOFIA — The U.S. defense secretary, William Cohen, said Monday that Bulgaria had a strong chance of joining NATO in the future if it overhauled its crisis-torn economy and Soviet-style armed forces.

Mr. Cohen said that if Sofia enacted more reforms, it would be "a very strong contender" for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. *(Reuters)*

Washington Helps Ukraine Come Under the Protective Wings of NATO

By Dana Priest
Washington Post Service

KIEV — In the shadow of NATO's historic eastward expansion last week, an equally historic accomplishment took place.

Ukraine, once the home of the Soviet Union's largest nuclear arsenal and 800,000 of its front-line troops, officially became a Western-leaning nonaligned state.

That Ukraine could sign and celebrate a cooperative military agreement with the Western alliance without infuriating its daunting Russian neighbor is a testament to one of the most intense and unusual diplomatic efforts undertaken by the U.S. Defense Department since the end of the Cold War.

"This commitment stems not just from friendship," Defense Secretary William Cohen said in a speech to members of Ukraine's military academy here Saturday, "but from strategic self-interest. Ukraine is a bridge between East and West."

While the United States has sweetened its relations with some former Soviet Bloc countries with promises of military protection and sophisticated Western military equipment, it has lured Ukraine with technical expertise and economic aid.

Much of the assistance goes toward destroying weapons, slashing troop strength, professionalizing its armed forces and reorganizing its stagnating and corruption-flawed state-led economy.

Last year, Ukraine became the third-largest recipient of U.S. aid, after Egypt and Israel.

Of the nearly $1.4 billion in such assistance since 1992, nearly one-third has gone toward dismantling and destroying thousands of leftover Soviet nuclear warheads.

Ukraine is now free of nuclear arms and has cut its troop strength at the same time to about 350,000.

Two months ago, President Bill Clinton committed an additional $47 million to help destroy the long-range missiles on which the warheads were mounted.

Ukraine is now the third-largest recipient of U.S. aid, after Egypt and Israel.

Washington, meanwhile is gently pressing Kiev to cut its ties with such states as Iran and Syria.

"We understand there are existing relationships," said a high-ranking Defense Department official. "What's important is that they not carry on into the future."

In May, at Washington's insistence, the Kiev government agreed not to sell turbines to Iran for a nuclear power facility, but it has sold the Islamic republic small arms and spare parts.

Moreover, U.S. officials say, Ukraine's state-controlled defense sector is helping Syria maintain and upgrade its tank force and is bidding to provide it with military infrastructure and naval maintenance.

Of more concern now are negotiations over the transfer of technology that Syria could possibly someday use to make ballistic missiles.

The American-Ukrainian military relationship began warming during the tenure of Defense Secretary William Perry, who made more visits to Ukraine than to any other country. He went to the strategic-missile launching site at Pervomaysk four times — first to witness the uncapping of the silos and finally to watch the destruction of mis·iles that once carried nuclear warheads targeted at the United States.

On his fourth trip, he planted sunflowers at the site.

Mr. Perry's highly personalized relationship with Ukrainian leaders apparently has been taken up by Mr. Cohen, who during his two-day visit here was enveloped time and again in bear hugs by Defense Minister Oleksandr Kuzmuk.

"I tell you, he is a beautiful man," Mr. Kuzmuk said. "Once you have good relations with the military in the Ukraine, you will have good relations with its other institutions."

The NATO-Ukraine charter, signed at last week's alliance summit meeting in Madrid, cements Ukraine's place as a nonaligned nation that — for the moment at least — has balanced its ties with the West and with Russia.

Moscow has signed its own cooperative charter with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Ukraine has not asked for NATO membership, but Kiev wants that option left open.

Meanwhile, the accord calls for the opening of a NATO mission in Kiev and allows Ukraine to establish a military liaison office in Brussels, NATO's headquarters.

The agreement also creates a diplomatic mechanism to deal with any crisis in which Ukraine feels threatened militarily.

It also calls for a commission to discuss arms exports, arms control and disarmament, defense reform and drug trafficking.

BOOKS

ERNIE PYLE'S WAR: America's Eyewitness to World War II

By James Tobin. 312 pages. $25. Free Press.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

CUT away everything else about journalism, and what you're left with is its inescapable evanescence. Here today, gone tomorrow. Not merely *is today's hot story tomorrow's fish* wrapper, but the person who wrote it isn't going to hang around in our memories much longer than the fish odor lingers in our nostrils. We like to think that we're forever, but the humbling truth is that we're forgotten faster than you can say "Richard Harding Davis" or "Anne O'Hare McCormick" or "Arthur Krock."

Or "Ernie Pyle." If you're under 60 years old and you think "Ernie Pyle" played second banana to Andy Griffith in Mayberry, that's understandable, but if you think he's ancient history, think again. Barely half a century ago Ernie Pyle was one of the most famous people in America, a man who ranked alongside the likes of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Dwight David Eisenhower in the esteem of his fellow citizens. The *columns he wrote for scores of news*papers were read by millions, anticipated and revered as though they were regular bulletins from a sacred source.

He was an ordinary man from an ordinary place, an Indiana small town called Dana, where he was born at the *turn of the century*. Like innumerable other sons and daughters of innumerable other such places, he wanted nothing so much as to get away from it, which he did well before reaching his maturity, but ever after he remained living proof that you can take the boy out of the country but you can't take the country out of the boy. Throughout his career, as James Tobin writes, "Ernie wrote 'on the level,' among and about ordinary people." Whether his subject was a farmer in the West or a GI in the European war, he always wrote about the "*common man.*"

Now, five decades after his death from Japanese fire on a small island in the Pacific, Pyle has had the good fortune to fall under the scrutiny of a sympathetic, unsentimental and scrupulous biographer, a reporter for the Detroit News. The result is a thorough, revealing book.

As is so often the case with people who write affectingly about the lives and misfortunes of others, Pyle himself was not a happy man. He was prone to depression, a heavy and melancholy drinker, subject to illness and exhaustion. He married an unconventional woman whom he loved greatly but who gradually slipped into mental illness; he had at least one brief extramarital fling and a long love affair with a married woman, but he found no heart's ease in his amorous entanglements. Though he had far more success in his working life, he was uncomfortable with fame, did not take money especially seriously and was short on self-confidence.

But a measure of insecurity is a useful shortcoming in a journalist. It guards against self-importance and laziness. *Pyle connected with common people* largely because he never thought he was anything except one of them. Early in the war he told the readers of his Scripps-Howard column that he knew he was expected to look for "great tragedies, unbelievable heroics, even a constant undertone of comedy," but what he found was: "Men at the front suffering and wishing they were somewhere else, men in routine jobs just behind the lines bellyaching because they can't get to the front, all of them desperately hungry for somebody to talk to besides themselves, no women to be heroes in front of, damn little wine to drink, precious little song, cold and fairly dirty, just toiling from day to day in a world full of insecurity, discomfort, homesickness and a dulled sense of danger."

Small wonder the GIs trusted him; he lived the life they lived, and he reported *it honestly. Occasionally his prose* seems saccharine and his narratives contrived but in the end it is this honesty that shines through. It is a rare quality, one that does not deserve to be forgotten.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

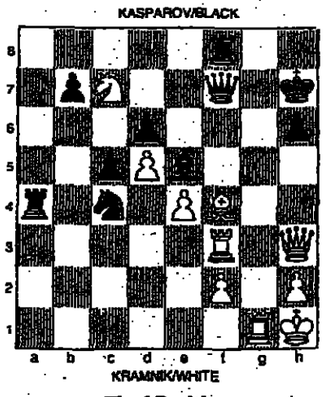
GARRY Kasparov won the prestigious Novgorod International Tournament. In a very complicated fifth-round battle, however, he was outplayed and defeated by Vladimir Kramnik.

In the Classical Variation of the King's Indian Defense, after 7...Nc6 8 d5 Ne7, White's advanced d5 pawn gives him the advantage on the queenside. To reinforce this, he prepares c5. Usually he first braces himself for Black's impending counterattack on the opposite wing with 9 Ne1, 10 Be3 and 11 f3, but lately the immediate attack with 10 b4 is achieving a revived popularity.

After 11...a5 12 ba Ra5, the splitting of the white queen's flank pawns does not prevent a breakthrough in that area. *In the long run, the sequence Nd2, a4,* Nb3 and c5 cannot be stopped except by 13...c5, as Kasparov played. Then the b7 pawn is backward and the white pieces will press in down the b file.

After 14...Ra6, Kramnik unveiled his innovation, 15 Ra3!?, in place of 15 Rb1. He was not hurrying to press his queenside attack but put his faith in a move that would prove useful for the defense of his king.

KASPAROV/BLACK



KRAMNIK/WHITE

Final Position

Kasparov sacrificed a pawn with 15...g5 16 g3 Nh3!? 17 Bh3 Bb3 18 Qb5 Qd7 19 Qg5 and after 19...h6 20 Qe3 f5, his attack appeared to be dangerous.

On 21 Qe2, it is unclear whether Kasparov should have preferred 21...fe 22 Nde4 Nf5 to his 21...f4. But with 22 Nb5! Kramnik revealed the justification for his 15th move: his queen rook swept across the third rank.

Kramnik crystallized the kingside pawn formation with 23 gf ef, which also opened the g file both for attack and defense. One point quickly emerged: after 24 Kh1 Bg4, he did not need to accept a cramped, passive position with 24 f3, but played the active 24 Nf3!

With 26 Rg1!, Kramnik prepared to answer 26...Nb4 by 27 Ng5! hg 28 Qg4 Qg4 29 Rg4 Kh6 30 Bd2 with a pawn-ahead endgame.

After 28...Qf7, Kramnik, figuring that he had the upper hand on the kingside in a middle game, spurned the exchange of queens with 29 Qh3! He thus allowed Kasparov to make up his material deficit with 29...Nc4.

But after 30 Rf3 Be5, Kramnik produced a stunning blow with 31 Nc7! The penalty for seizing the knight with 31...Qc7? would have been 32 Qb6! Kh6 33 Rh3 mate. So the champion picked up a pawn with 31...Ra4.

Kramnik landed the decisive blow with 32 Bf4! and Kasparov gave up. He saw that it was fruitless to go on with 32...Bf4 33 Ne6 Rg8 34 Rg8 Qg8 35 Qf5! Kh8 36 Qf6 Kh7 37 Nf8 Qf8 38 Qf8.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Kramnik	Black Kasp'ov	White Kramnik	Black Kasp'ov
1 Nf3	Nf6	17 Bh3	Bb3
2 c4	g6	18 Qb5	Qd7
3 Nc3	Bg7	19 Qg5	h6
4 e4	d6	20 Qe3	f5
5 d4	0-0	21 Qe2	f4
6 Be2	e5	22 Nb5	Kh7
7 0-0	Nc6	23 gf	ef
8 d5	Ne7	24 Kh1	Bg4
9 b4	Nb5	25 Nf3	Ng6
10 Re1	Nf4	26 Rg1	Bf3
11 Bf1	a5	27 Qf3	Ne5
12 ba	Ra5	28 Qb5	Qf7
13 Nd2	c5	29 Qh3	Nc4
14 a4	Ra6	30 Rf3	Be5
15 Ra3	g5	31 Nc7	Ra4
16 g3	Nh3	32 Bf4	Resigns

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

A Daunting Task in Mexico City

The Mayor-Elect Intends to Fight Corruption and Pollution

By Mark Fineman
Los Angeles Times

MEXICO CITY — As soon as Cuauhtemoc Cardenas takes over as mayor of one of the world's largest and most unwieldy cities — a nightmare of snarled traffic, polluted air, corrupt cops and patronage politics — he plans to fire about 500 senior municipal officials.

But he will keep the remaining 170,000 city workers, said Marcos Gonzalez, the transition point man for Mr. Cardenas. Those are the electricians, subway workers, garbage collectors, bus drivers, bureaucrats, cops, technicians and street sweepers who were used as a political army to help keep the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, in power here for seven decades.

This city of 8.5 million people chose Mr. Cardenas over seven rivals on July 6 in the first mayoral election in the capital, giving the civil engineer and political leftist 50 percent of the vote. His Democratic Revolution Party won a commanding majority on the city council.

Mr. Gonzalez cited some key moves that Mr. Cardenas plans to make after he takes office Dec. 5:

• He plans to rid the city's notoriously corrupt police force not only of crooked commanders but also of the Mexican Army, a plan that could put him on a collision course with President Ernesto Zedillo. Two years ago, the president appointed a senior military officer as police chief of Mexico City, and it is Mr. Zedillo — not Mr. Cardenas — who retains power over that civilian post.

• He intends to attack corruption not only at the highest levels of government but also at the street level. Garbage collection, for example, is officially a free municipal service, but it is never provided unless residents and businesses pay collectors, who solicit payoffs door-to-door.

"We have to start at the top and go to the very bottom, and clean it all up," Mr. Gonzalez said. Ironically, many of the workers at the bottom, in the days since the poll, have said publicly that they voted for Mr. Cardenas.

• He wants to tackle the vexing air pollution problem by doing something no other Mexico City government ever has: try to determine exactly how many cars — the source of 70 percent of the pollution — are on the streets each day and then negotiate agreements with neighboring states to reduce the number of commuters to the capital.

"We have created a society that benefits the drivers instead of having an efficient, positive and economical public transportation system," Mr. Gonzalez said.

On each count, Mr. Cardenas and his inner circle conceded that the decades of unchallenged rule by PRI-appointed mayors have placed towering obstacles in their path. And many analysts wonder whether Mr. Cardenas — or anyone — can overcome them to achieve his stated goals during the two-year and eight-month term that lies ahead.

The city's massive work force is a prime illustration of the problems. The workers and their jobs are protected by labor unions run by the PRI, which is expected to complicate Mr. Cardenas's plan to purge corruption from municipal ranks.

Mr. Gonzalez and other advisers said they are ready with an alternative: In addition to changing the 500 or so officials at the top, they will try to change people's mentality — especially that of mid-level bureaucrats.

Mr. Cardenas and his aides say they will create citizen advisory groups throughout the entire city that will have easy access to the 500 senior local government officials the new mayor will bring with him.

"In 70 years, the citizens here have not made decisions about their city," Mr. Gonzalez said. "Decisions have been imposed from the top. Now, we want to create a city of the citizens."

Last year there were nearly 2,500 street demonstrations here, most of them hours-long marches that paralyzed traffic.

Other statistics spell out the extent of the challenges facing Mr. Cardenas. On an average of 325 days a year, air quality is officially deemed unsatisfactory, with above-danger levels of ozone and other pollutants. An average 550 crimes are reported each day in a city with an estimated 8,000 prostitutes and more than 2,500 intersections that are officially classified as dangerous.

Both Mr. Zedillo and Mr. Cardenas stressed last week that they would seek a "relationship of cooperation" between the municipal and federal governments that must coexist in the capital.

"I don't see any animosity," Mr. Cardenas said, "or that Dr. Zedillo lacks any willingness to work toward collaborating."

Many average citizens here are most concerned about what happens in the next few months. "What's to keep the PRI-istas in office now from stealing all the city's money and leaving Cuauhtemoc with nothing but an empty shell?" asked a newsstand owner.

"I actually think the opposite will happen," Mr. Gonzalez said. "Part of Cardenas's credibility lies in keeping his promise to fight corruption. That means corruption among those who are about to hand over power."

Eugene Hoshiko/The Associated Press
Cuauhtemoc Cardenas is Mexico City's next mayor.

Bomb in Algeria Kills 21, Hurts 40

Slayings Reported in Villages

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — A bomb exploded Monday in a market just outside Algiers, and the government said 21 people had died and 40 had been injured.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombing in the market at Baraki, on the eastern outskirts of the capital. Previous similar attacks have been blamed on Islamic fundamentalist insurgents.

The government issued a brief statement giving the casualty toll from the blast.

The bomb exploded as reports emerged of three weekend massacres in which 44 villagers had died. The attacks early Sunday occurred around Ksar el Boukhari, 100 kilometers (60 miles) southwest of Algiers.

According to local officials and two newspapers, an armed band invaded the village of Fetha, killing 33 people; seven people were killed in the village of Aziz, and four were slain in the hamlet of Dehag.

There was no claim of responsibility for the massacres, which bore the hallmarks of the Armed Islamic Group, the most radical of the organizations that has been waging an insurgency against the government for more than five years.

More than 300 people have been killed since early June, when a new government took office after Algeria's first multiparty legislative elections.

The June 5 elections, won by a government-backed party, were intended as a signal that the authorities had overcome violence that has killed more than 60,000 people since 1992.

Palestinian Police Return to Hebron

The Associated Press

HEBRON, West Bank — For the first time in weeks, Palestinian police officers patrolled central Hebron on Monday to prevent clashes between Israeli troops and Palestinian stone-throwers.

About 200 uniformed officers were deployed in alleys between Israeli- and Palestinian-controlled areas from which Palestinians had been hurling rocks and firebombs at Israeli troops nearly every day for the past two weeks.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said Monday that Israel would take "very forceful measures" if the riots continued, but that he was ready to return to peace talks if the Palestinian police calmed the situation.

Mr. Netanyahu did not spell out how Israel might retaliate for continued violence, but hinted it might tighten the closing of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Under the closing, only Palestinians with special permits can enter Israel from those areas.

Mr. Netanyahu also said Israel would not meet Palestinian demands to stop building a Jewish neighborhood in eastern Jerusalem and halt the expansion of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Palestinians, who would like to have eastern Jerusalem as a capital of a Palestinian nation, have said they would not resume negotiations until the building ends.

Senior Palestinian and Israeli security officials met Sunday night to discuss the situation in Hebron. The Palestinians asked Israel to ease restrictions imposed in the city after the riots began, said Colonel Gadi Shamni, the city's Israeli Army commander.

Palestinian police commanders said they were acting to prevent riots because of concern that Israel would seize some Palestinian-run areas from which stones and firebombs had been thrown.

"We must not give the Israeli side any excuse to retake Shalalah Street and other areas," said Tarek Zaid, the Palestinian police commander of Hebron.

Palestinian human rights groups, meanwhile, accused Israeli troops of trying to wound protesters in Hebron, not just disperse them. Of the Palestinians wounded by rubber and live bullets this month, 93 were hit in the upper body, the groups said.

The army did not immediately comment on the accusation.

Although Israeli troops have mostly used rubber-coated steel pellets, not live rounds, in quelling the riots, rubber bullets can be deadly if fired at close range or if they hit the head.

Several Palestinians have been seriously hurt, but none has been killed since the latest riots began two weeks ago after a Jewish extremist distributed a leaflet depicting the Muslim prophet Mohammed as a pig.

Among those wounded by the rubber bullets Sunday were three television cameramen and a soundman. An army spokesman, Brigadier General Oded Ben-Ami, denied Monday that soldiers had targeted the journalists.

In a protest letter to the army, the Foreign Press Association said Sunday that the four journalists, who were covering a flag-burning protest, stood well to the side of the rioters.

But General Ben-Ami said that the four were hit because they were among the protesters.

Russian On Mir Is Ailing And Tired

Reuters

KOROLYOV, Russia — Vasili Tsibliyev, the Russian commander of the damaged Mir space station, is overtired and health tests have revealed a problem with his cardiovascular system, a Mission Control spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman gave no details of the problem but said that it should not affect a planned sortie by Mr. Tsibliyev to one of the space station's research modules, Spektr, which was damaged in a collision with a cargo craft on June 25.

He said that more tests would be made Tuesday and that doctors would draw final conclusions then.

"Today we have carried out medical experiments using an exercise bike to test the cosmonauts' cardiovascular systems," the spokesman, Valeri Lyndin, said after a television linkup with the three-man Mir crew. "Tsibliyev's reaction appeared to be negative."

"The doctors' initial reaction is that Tsibliyev is overtired," the spokesman added.

"He has problems with his sleep, but his general condition is within the norm."

Reporters at Mission Control could hear Mr. Tsibliyev saying Monday that he had developed a health problem after the collision last month, in which Spektr was pierced by a Progress cargo craft. The airless module is now sealed off from Mir.

Mr. Tsibliyev and the Mir flight engineer, Alexander Lazutkin, are preparing to enter Spektr for repair work. The risky and complex sortie is planned for this week.

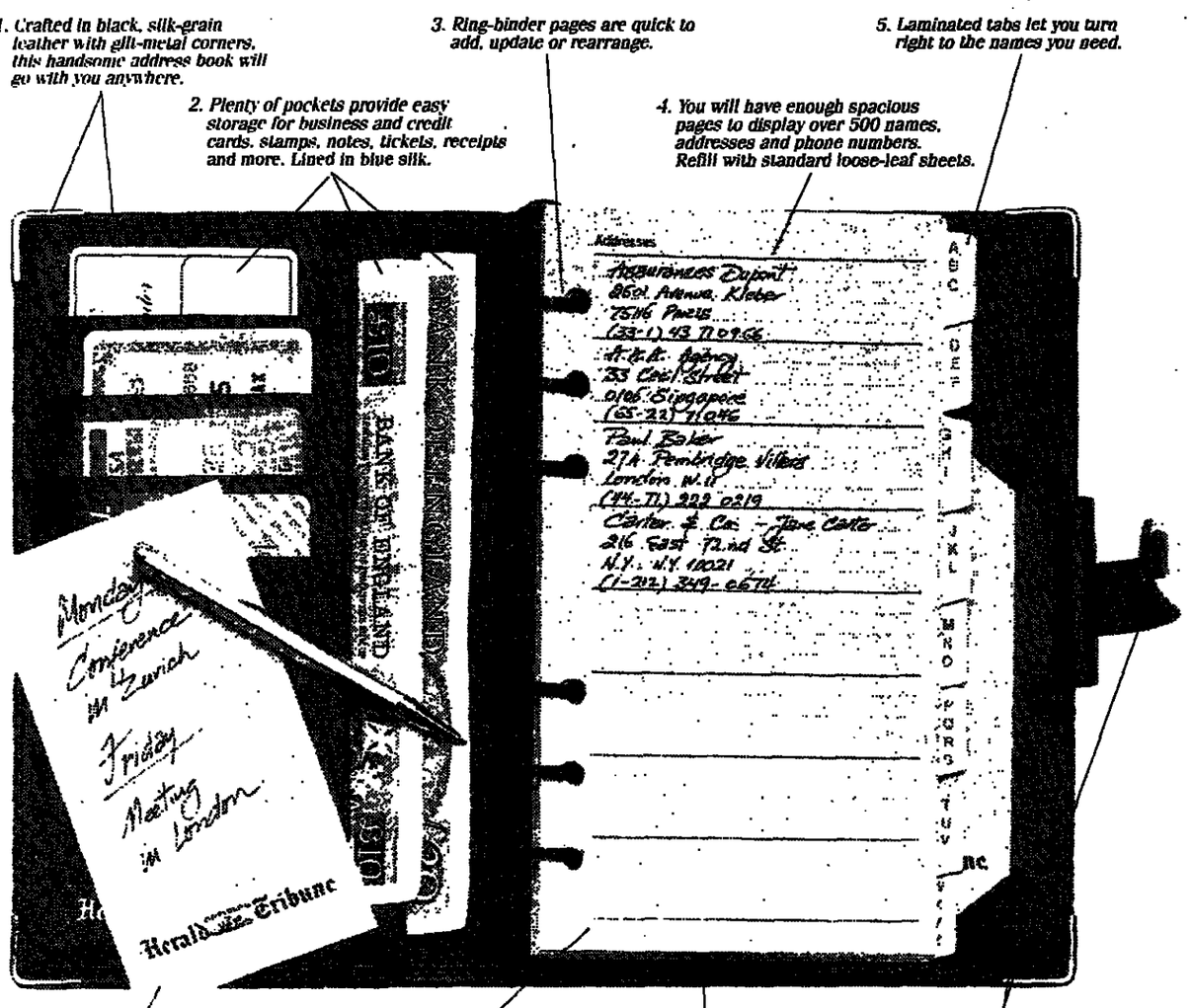
China Aide Urges Talks With Taipei

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — A top Chinese negotiator on Taiwan has called for political talks between Beijing and Taipei as soon as possible, the official China Daily reported Monday.

But the talks can succeed only if they are based on the principle of "one China," Tang Shubei, deputy chairman of the semi-official Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, was quoted as saying.

Such negotiations could have a "positive influence," Mr. Tang said, on the resumption of regular talks between the association and its Taiwan counterpart, the Straits Exchange Foundation. In the absence of official ties, a liaison has existed through the pair of semi-official organs.



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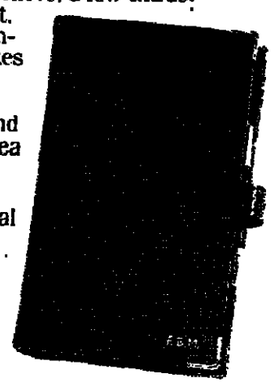

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NASA Loses Mars Contact

Software Problem Causes Break in Pathfinder Data

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Communication with the Pathfinder lander on Mars was cut off Monday when a computer aboard the spacecraft inexplicably reset itself as it was sending back pictures, NASA scientists discovered.

When the scientists tried to re-establish contact later, Earth-based antennas used to communicate with the lander were being used by other space missions, said Frank O'Donnell, a spokesman for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California. Scientists planned to attempt contact again later in the day.

Before the break in communications, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration received data indicating that the Sojourner rover had planted its chemical tester, an instrument called an alpha proton X-ray spectrometer, on the rock dubbed Yogi for a 10-hour examination.

The problem with Pathfinder's computer was a software glitch rather than an equipment failure, Mr. O'Donnell said.

It was the third time NASA scientists had become unable to communicate with the spacecraft. Glitches caused communications to be cut Friday and July 4, the day the lander bounced to a landing on Mars. On Saturday, scientists reprogrammed the computer to try to avoid another resetting problem.

"They figured those commands would help, but there's more work to do," Mr. O'Donnell said.

FOR INVESTMENT INFORMATION
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INTERNATIONAL

Rioting Shakes Nairobi

Students Seize an Avenue in New Violence

Reuters

NAIROBI — Thousands of students fought riot police in the heart of Nairobi on Monday, defying President Daniel arap Moi a week after the worst political unrest in Kenya in seven years.

Students from Kenya Polytechnic seized control for hours of Haile Selassie Avenue, a major route through the city center, throwing stones and demanding constitutional reforms before elections later this year.

Chants of "Moi must go" mingled with others, such as "The time for change is now" and "We want reforms now."

Witnesses said two people, apparently passersby, were seriously injured. Later, a riot policeman knocked a Reuters photographer unconscious with a baton. He was released from a Nairobi hospital after treatment.

The police fired tear gas and rubber bullets to drive the students back into the Polytechnic campus after they hit police and cars with rocks and used slingshots to send stones flying across the wide avenue. Hundreds of police later stormed the campus firing live ammunition in the air.

The violence in the city center broke out a week after nine people were killed during unrest in Nairobi and other cities.

Students blocked almost the entire length of the avenue with tires and makeshift barricades. The police protected the Central Bank and the nearby U.S. Embassy.

Some students also shouted slogans against Asians, accusing Kenyans of Asian origin of growing rich at their expense. But the unrest was confined to the avenue and failed to halt business in Nairobi. Elsewhere, traffic was snarled but most people went on with their work.

Opposition-backed groups have campaigned since June for Mr. Moi to agree to constitutional reforms before presidential and parliamentary elections this year. No date has been set for the polls.

Mr. Moi, 73 and in power for 19 years, said last Friday that he would take action against any attempt to bring chaos to the country. He challenged the opposition to take the debate on reforms to Parliament, where his ruling party has a majority.

The authorities last week closed Nairobi University and Jomo Kenyatta University indefinitely and sent students home following days of clashes in the capital.

In addition to the reform issue, students are angered by a draft parliamentary bill requiring the expulsion of those who fail to pay fees. The bill is a World Bank condition for aid.

Archbishop David Gitari on Sunday assailed Mr. Moi from the pulpit at Nairobi's Anglican All Saints Cathedral at a ceremonial rededication after last week's riots. The police threw tear gas into the cathedral and beat opposition and reform leaders when people fleeing the violence sought refuge there last Monday.

Sheikh Khalid Balala, a Muslim preacher and one of Mr. Moi's main opponents, was at the service after being allowed back into Kenya on Saturday from two years' exile in Germany.

Bosnia Blast Stirs Fears of Serb Revenge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — An explosion has damaged a hotel used by United Nations officials and international police monitors, prompting fears Monday of a Serbian nationalist backlash against foreign personnel after the shooting of an indicted war criminal and the seizure of another last week.

Serbian anger increased with the sentencing Monday of the first convicted Bosnian Serbian war criminal, Dusan Tadic, to 20 years in prison for crimes against humanity.

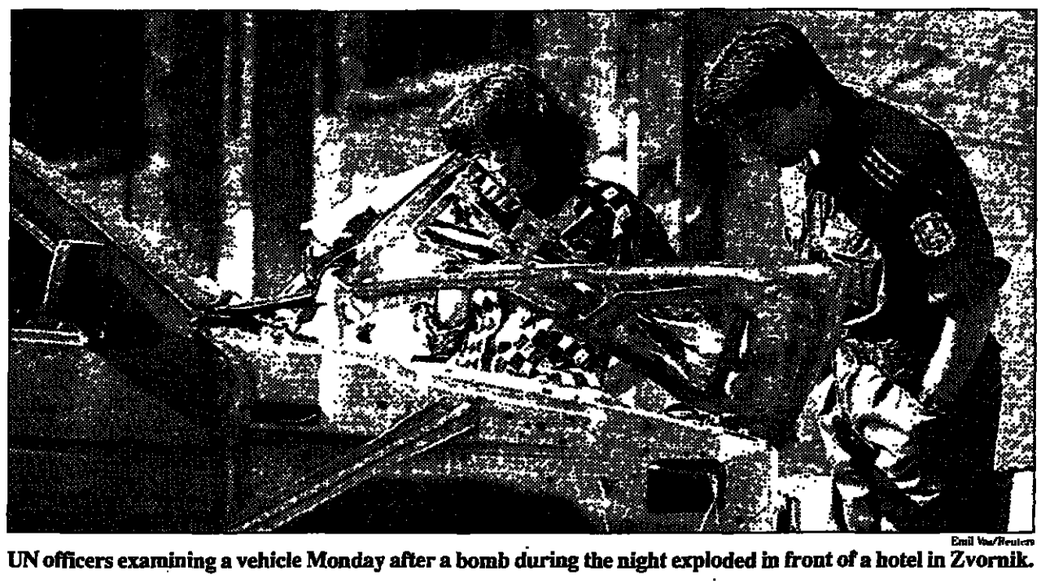
Mr. Tadic came from Prijedor, the northwestern Bosnian town that in 1992 was the site of some of the worst detention camps for Muslims and Croats during the 1992-95 conflict.

Prijedor's former police chief, Simo Drljaca, also was indicted by the war crimes tribunal at The Hague for allegedly helping to run the camps.

He was shot and killed while resisting arrest last Thursday by British elite troops under NATO command, and was given a hero's funeral Sunday.

Hours later, an explosion blew out windows of a hotel housing three international organizations and a nearby school in Zvornik, a Serbian-controlled town on the border of Serbia.

A jeep belonging to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe was destroyed and at least one civilian vehicle was damaged, said Liam McDowall, a spokesman for the United Nations' police force.



Emil Vas/Reuters

UN officers examining a vehicle Monday after a bomb during the night exploded in front of a hotel in Zvornik.

"We have to consider the reasonable possibility that this is in some way linked to the events in Prijedor," he said.

The Hotel Drina houses local offices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation, which is organizing Bosnia's local elections in September, as well as the UN police and a UN refugee agency.

A spokesman for the organization, Johan Verheyden, said at least two kilograms (4.4 pounds) of explosives were planted under the engine of a Nissan jeep.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation tightened security, ordering its personnel not to move around Serbian territory without an escort from the NATO-led peacekeeping forces, Mr. Verheyden said.

On Sunday, pamphlets typed in broken English appeared in Serbian-held Doboj in north-central Bosnia, threatening "a head for a head" and warning that "Somalia was too gentle" for United States troops.

Eighteen American soldiers were killed in Somalia in 1993 during an unsuccessful attempt to capture a faction leader, a debacle that the U.S. military is determined not to repeat.

The pamphlets were signed by a previously unknown Serbian group, Mr. McDowall said.

Since Thursday, he said, UN police officers have had the windshields on their vehicles smashed, have had bottles hurled at them and have been threatened with eviction from rental housing.

The rhetoric at the funeral for Mr. Drljaca was sharply anti-NATO.

Milenko Karisik, the deputy Bosnian-Serb interior minister, said the effort to apprehend war crimes suspects was a move to crush the Serbian Republic, which shares Bosnia with a Muslim-Croat federation.

"They killed a patriot, without an investigation and without a trial," Mr. Karisik said.

"They killed him perfidiously, from the back, because they didn't dare to look him in the eyes."

Major Chris Riley, a spokesman for the NATO force, said autopsy reports showed Mr. Drljaca was shot "from a distance," three times in the side and once in the chest. *(Reuters, AP)*

Three Decades After Riots, New Jersey City Still Hurts

By Ronald Smothers
New York Times Service

NEWARK, New Jersey — Amiri Baraka, the poet and writer whose advocacy of "black power" is inextricably linked to the riots that tore through this city 30 years ago, was sitting on the porch of his Victorian style house in west-central Newark the other day, pointing to his neighbors' well-kept homes.

The neighbors — a mailman, a schoolteacher, a college professor — were determined, he said, "to stay here and scratch it out." But, he went on, "If you go two blocks in either direction from here, you are in some of the worst slums imaginable."

Mr. Baraka's porch is as good a vantage point as any from which to view Newark's situation. Much as his neighborhood of neat blocks of single-family homes represents a gleam of hope amid wider devastation and poverty, there are other pockets of progress in the city, from a huge new $200 million performing-arts center to hundreds of middle-class townhouses to construction at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

Yet all the millions of dollars in national and state aid that have flowed into the city since the riots in 1967, all the corporate assistance all the jobs and education and housing programs, have failed to change this fundamental fact about Newark: It is a city in the clutches of poverty, a city sliding ever downward, one that many say is in worse shape now than it was on July 12, 1967, the night the riots began.

The riots were less a turning point than a "historical inevitability," said Mr. Baraka, who was then known as LeRoi Jones and who was charged but later acquitted of weapons possession and inciting to riot.

Even before 1967, Newark — like many other troubled U.S. cities, particularly in the industrial Northeast — was gripped by economic forces that were squeezing its tax base, shuttering its factories and drawing its middle class to the suburbs.

The city remains a transportation hub. Train and bus lines still run through Newark. Its airport has become a major force in the region, as has its port. Newark also has the advantage of being near New York City.

But many of the warehouses and trucking companies that once thrived in the city's 24 square miles (62 square kilometers) have shifted out of its narrow, crowded streets to spacious suburban tracts made more accessible by new highways.

The riots did lead to some significant changes. In 1970, the city elected its first black mayor, Kenneth Gibson. And national and state assistance began to pour in. But these changes failed to reverse Newark's decline. The city remains New Jersey's largest, but it has shrunk substantially in the last 45 years. From 1950 to 1967, its population fell to about 406,000 from 438,776, and in 1994, the latest year for which figures are available, it was about 259,000.

Mageline Little, a retired school librarian who at the time of the riots was among the few middle-class black residents in the mostly white Weequahic Park area, recalled noticing within two years of the riots that many of her white neighbors had moved away. She and other black homeowners hung on, clinging to the hope that the election of black mayors would bring more services, lower taxes and more police protection.

"I think it was the third burglary in a month and no one from the police department showing up that did it for me," she said, explaining why she decided in 1990 to move to the nearby suburb of Maplewood.

"I was tired, and it was like the black elected officials had forgotten us. Somehow they got selfish and failed to encourage us."

BRIEFLY

Brazzaville Cease-Fire

KINSHASA — Shooting subsided Monday in the capital of the Congo Republic, Brazzaville, and sources close to mediators said they expected the warring parties to start observing a cease-fire.

President Pascal Lissouba and his predecessor, the former military leader Denis Sassou Nguesso, initialed a cease-fire agreement Saturday to halt more than a month of bloody political and ethnic clashes, but there was confusion over the timing.

"For an hour the guns have gone silent under instructions," a source close to the mediators said in Brazzaville. *(Reuters)*

Cruise Stuck in Arctic

OSLO — A German cruise ship with 260 people aboard was stuck in the Arctic on Monday after running aground near Norway's Svalbard archipelago. No injuries or damage were reported.

The Hanseatic ran aground Sunday afternoon 660 kilometers (400) north of the mainland. Passengers used the unscheduled stop for excursions aboard rubber rafts to the islands, said Klaus Helms, a spokesman for the ship owner Hapag-Lloyd of Hamburg.

Two coast guard ships were en route Monday, but officials said no effort would be made to free the ship until a third coast guard vessel arrived Wednesday. *(AP)*

Sierra Leone Calmer

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Relative calm returned to the capital of this west African country Monday following a weekend of heavy fighting that took at least four lives and wounded 50 people.

Heavy weapons and mortar fire bombarded the town of Jui, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) east of the seaside capital. Sporadic fighting over seven weeks has pitted a Nigerian-led peacekeeping mission against soldiers of the military regime that recently toppled the president. Nigeria, as head of the 16-member Economic Community of West African States, has demanded that Major Johnny Paul Koromah, who led the May 25 coup, restore President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah's government to power.

Attempts last month by the Nigerian peacekeepers to dislodge Major Koromah left more than 50 people dead. The two sides battled again Wednesday at Lungi international airport, with unconfirmed reports putting the death toll at nearly 300, and again Saturday and Sunday. *(AP)*

Peru Citizenship Feud

LIMA — A television station owner has been stripped of his Peruvian citizenship in what his attorney says was a reprisal for reports criticizing the military.

Baruch Ivcher, owner of Channel 2, did not properly complete steps needed to receive Peruvian citizenship in 1984, when he renounced his Israeli citizenship, the government said. His citizenship was revoked Sunday.

Mr. Ivcher said Monday in Miami that all paperwork was in order, while his lawyer contended that the government's move was politically motivated. Recent Channel 2 reports had linked members of the armed forces to torture and corruption. *(AP)*

Protests in Bombay

BOMBAY — Demonstrators protesting the killings of low-caste Indians during weekend riots blocked rail tracks in Bombay on Monday, keeping thousands from their jobs in the country's financial hub.

The atmosphere was tense in the city's eastern slums, where police shot and killed at least 12 people Friday and Saturday in an attempt to quell class-based rioting.

Opposition parties called a strike Monday for the rest of the western state of Maharashtra to protest the killings, but Bombay was to have been exempted. *(AP)*

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Together Against Drugs

Congress put America into the business of grading other nations on their performance in the war against drugs, and punishing those found to fall short, back in 1986. "Certification" seemed an idea worth testing. It now has been tested. It is a flop. By provoking local nationalism, this sort of unilateral U.S. intervention has, in Mexico, Colombia and elsewhere, strained the anti-drug cooperation it was meant to strengthen. It has centered the U.S. fight against drugs more on foreign supply than on consumption at home — an emphasis that, for all the successful drug seizures, has seen the international drug flow pick up over the years and force prices on the American street steadily down.

Now comes a move in Congress to look at certification with a beady eye. Senators Christopher Dodd and John McCain are leading a bipartisan, ideologically neutral effort that draws reasonable and necessary conclusions from the experience of the past decade. They would suspend for two years the process of unilateral certification and enlist the drug-producing and transit countries to join the United States in an international program to contend with both trafficking and consumption. In a word that Americans will have to get used to in dealing with these "global" issues, the United States would "multilateralize" the war against drugs. Cooperation would become the key.

International problems exist for which one-sided applications of American power — in this instance, control of international credit — are a remedy. Drugs are not one of them. While other countries are the principal source of the supply, the United States is the dominant source of the demand. It is laughable to pretend that just one side of this equation can and need be dealt with.

Then, a concentration on foreign supply ignores that Americans have done no better cleaning up trafficking networks at home than others, including Latins, have done with the networks abroad. The certification policy, imperiously penalizing foreigners not just for their lapses but for the United States' own, ignores this evident fact.

Mexico provides a particular reason to review American drug policy. Its corruption is unquestionably responsible for some part of the flow of illegal drugs. But Mexico is also a country now making an immense effort to undo the political distortions that lie behind much of the corruption. By looking for cooperative ways on drugs, the United States tackles a hemispheric menace and encourages Mexican democracy at the same time.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Recalling TWA 800

A year ago this coming Thursday, TWA Flight 800 crashed off the coast of Long Island shortly after takeoff, killing all 230 passengers and crew members. Testimony by relatives of the victims last week before Congress offered vivid accounts of their searing pain. Government cannot heal their wounds, but it can work hard to prevent further tragedies. The first anniversary is a good time to take stock.

The Federal Aviation Administration, which regulates airline safety, the National Transportation Safety Board, which investigates the causes of crashes, and the FBI have exhaustively investigated cause and remedy. They have uncovered neither. Their inability to do so lies not in lack of effort, which included trawling 40 square miles of ocean bottom to recover an astonishing 95 percent or more of the exploded plane, but in the complexity of the investigation. Officials of the FAA and the safety board can be faulted, however, for juvenile bickering.

A year of intensive examination has uncovered no evidence of bombs, missiles or other forms of sabotage. The board has determined that the center fuel tank of the Boeing 747 exploded, and that that explosion was what brought the plane down. At the time of the accident, Boeing was unsure whether explosive vapors could build up in the fuel tank. Now it knows better. But investigation has not turned up the source of the spark that set the fuel vapors afire. Without a cause, regulators are left to speculate, and disagree, about remedies.

The safety board recommended last February that the FAA consider ordering planes with center fuel tanks to fill them with cold fuel before takeoff. A full tank of cold fuel would produce fewer ignitable vapors at and shortly after the takeoff. The board also suggested that the FAA consider ordering better insulation for the center fuel tank, which sits near heat-creating air-conditioning units, and new sensors so that pilots would have better readings from the fuel tank during flight.

These recommendations are reasonable. Yet the FAA took two months to respond, and then only solicited comments by outside experts. The board is clearly peeved that the FAA took so long to do so little.

Yet the FAA technical experts have plausible reasons for questioning the board's proposals. They worry, for example, whether a full fuel tank in the belly of the plane adds risk in the case of an aborted takeoff. Would new sensors add a potential source of spark to the fuel tank? At the core of the FAA's hesitation lies the fact that there have been only two explosions of Boeing central fuel tanks in more than 120 million hours of flights. This is an astoundingly good safety record, which warrants no hasty correction — especially if "corrections" could create a new, graver risk.

The squabbling reflects the agencies' history. The board cites numerous instances — requiring airlines to use better flight data recorders and to provide background checks on pilots who change employers — where the FAA took years to institute straightforward recommendations that should have been accomplished in months. For its part, the FAA resents ridicule from a board that issues proposals whose complexity is often misunderstood.

The important fact is that repetition of Flight 800's center tank explosion is a small enough risk that regulators can take the time to make the right decisions.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ever Closer to 20

U.S. agencies have been scrambling to avert a disaster at the close of the final day in 1999. That is when thousands of computers around the world, as currently configured, could go haywire as the first digits of the year turn from 19 to an absurd and menacing 20. It is not clear, however, whether the agencies are scrambling enough.

Official reports and a congressional hearing last Thursday brought disquieting assertions of agencies falling behind both their own schedules and the timetables recommended by private-sector computer experts. Republican Representatives Connie Morella and Stephen Horn, who chair the relevant government and technology subcommittees, are pressing President Bill Clinton, or at least his information highway-boosting vice president, to use the bully pulpit to goad civil servants on this maddeningly complex issue.

At stake is much more than the risk of a few silly typographical errors. System-wide crashes and corrupted official data are merely the software-related dangers. There is also the burgeoning cost of new purchases and reprogramming strategies — estimated by the Office of Management and Budget at $2.8 billion, but set by some private analysts at $9 billion to $15 billion and counting.

In jeopardy are the government's check-cutting capabilities and its "mission-critical" military and intelligence functions, among other things.

After prodding by congressional overseers, OMB has stepped up its monitoring efforts. This allowed the OMB information and regulatory affairs administrator, Sally Katzen, to declare last week that the government has made "a good start" but that "the bulk of the hard work lies ahead." White House officials say the issue is being appropriately handled by staff and that there is no sense in sowing panic.

Some of the calls for presidential intervention come from commercial interests with a stake in maximizing a problem to which they offer part of the solution. But there is a demonstrable need to avoid taking chances in this uncharted territory. The millennium is an unforgiving deadline.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Yes, Keep Going After the Warlords in Bosnia

By Peter Maass

NEW YORK — The last time I saw Simo Drljaca, he gave me a friendly pat on the back as I said goodbye. We had spent the better part of a day together, and we ended it with a beer and a toast to peace.

Simo Drljaca was a warlord in Prijedor, and he gave me a tour of his prison camps — Tmopolje, Keraterm, Omarska. The tour of his gulag occurred five years ago, just a few months into the Bosnian war, when the ugliness of the conflict was shielded from view.

I traveled to Prijedor with a few other journalists, and we were met by Milan Kovacevic, the town's other warlord. Anyone who visited the town and wanted anything done had to deal with them. They had accomplished much during their reign of terror, "cleansing" Prijedor and the surrounding region of almost every non-Serb.

Milan Kovacevic was a bear of a man who wore a T-shirt that said "U.S. Marines," and a pistol at his waist. He cursed us for coming to Prijedor on a Sunday, and he said we couldn't visit the camps. But he soon got tired of shouting at us (and at the military officer who escorted us into town) and agreed to let Simo Drljaca show us around.

The camps were the most frightening of places. The day was a long horror show in which prisoners, some on the edge of starvation, showed the signs of utter fear and mortal peril: averted eyes, untreated wounds, stick-like limbs. Simo Drljaca began the tour by showing a tidy building where he said prisoners had been held. (That was false.) "See," he said, "no blood."

> ***Clinton has realized that the only way out of the Bosnian morass is to march through it.***

We won't be hearing any more tales from him, because he was shot and killed on Thursday when he resisted arrest by NATO troops. Milan Kovacevic was arrested without incident and flown to The Hague, where he awaits trial for war crimes.

The operation to arrest Prijedor's wartime leaders is the best news to come from Bosnia in some time. President Bill Clinton has finally realized that the only way out of the Bosnian morass is to march through it, and that means arresting alleged war criminals.

The short-term consequences could be harmful, for retaliation is possible. But the wrath of Bosnia's Serbs has always been greatest when the targets were powerless, and the NATO troops are not powerless.

Simo Drljaca and Milan Kovacevic's lack of international notoriety might give the impression that they are small fish, and that the only important thing is to capture Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and Ratko Mladic, his top military commander. But that is wrong.

Of course, those two must be removed from the scene, one way or another. But the atrocities in Bosnia were not carried out by just two men; scores of men and women organized the slaughter.

Arrests would serve not only justice. The foundation for long-term stability depends on the return of refugees to their homes. It is hard to imagine refugees wanting to return to towns run by warlords, and harder to imagine that the warlords would let them return at all.

The Western response to Bosnia has been one of half-measures. When the war started, there were economic sanctions but no military action. When military action was taken, its scope was limited. When the Dayton peace accords were negotiated, more than half of Bosnia was handed to Serbian and Croatian nationalists.

One can only hope that the moves against Simo Drljaca and Milan Kovacevic are not half-measures. The question is whether politicians, especially Mr. Clinton, have the nerve to follow through on a risky path.

The writer is author of "Love Thy Neighbor: A Story of War," which chronicled the war in Bosnia. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

An Emerging Market Can Be an Emerging Disaster, as Usual

By Thomas L. Friedman

JAKARTA — So I was visiting a businessman in downtown Jakarta the other day and I asked him for directions to my next appointment. His exact instructions were: "Go to the building with the Armani Emporium upstairs — you know, just above the Hard Rock Café — and then turn right at McDonald's." I just looked at him and laughed. "Where am I?"

Where I was was in one of the hottest emerging markets.

You have heard about emerging markets. Your pension fund probably owns some shares in the $125 billion Jakarta Stock Exchange. And thanks to your pension fund — and global companies like Nike, Freeport and thousands of Japanese and Korean firms that have moved their smokestack manufacturing here to tap the cheap labor and lax regulatory standards — Indonesia is a boom country.

There is just one little downside: The environment all over this remarkably beautiful archipelago is being devastated.

According to the World Wide Fund for Nature, 44 percent of the original natural habitats of Indonesia have been converted to other uses, and even larger portions of its lowland tropical rain forests have been lost. Several key coral reefs have been decimated by dynamite and cyanide fishing (stun the fish here today; sell them fresh in Hong Kong tomorrow).

Precisely because it is home to so many species, Indonesia today has more types of animal threatened with extinction (600) than any country in the world.

All the rivers in Jakarta are dead, choked by acids, alcohol and oils, and a thick smog cloud envelops the city. Environmental degradation, due to mining in outer Java islands and quarrying for building materials in Java, is constantly increasing, exposing Indonesians to erosions, a recent forest fire the size of Belgium and landslides.

Yes, the developed, northern nations, who have been polluting for years, have no right to lecture Indonesians, now that they are trying to develop, too. Still, it is hard not to feel a sense of a tragedy in the making, and those Indonesians who have reached an income and education level where they can afford to think about the environment share this sense of being overwhelmed by global capitalism.

For a developing country like Indonesia, plugging into the global market often means a brutal ultimatum: Jobs or trees? You can't have both. This is globalization's dark side.

Some artists on Indonesia's tropical island of Bali just held an exhibition protesting the paving of their paradise. The Jakarta Post said their drawings included a cartoon of a golf ball dribbling into a Hindu procession, another of Bali as a golf ball being batted around by the world, and one of a village farmer swinging his hoe like a golfer teeing off, only he is swinging away at developers. The show was wryly entitled "glo-BALI-zation."

I asked Agus Purnomo, who head's the World Wide Fund for Nature in Indonesia, what it is like to be an environmentalist in an emerging market: "We are in a constant race with development," he sighed.

"Before we even have a chance to convince the wider audience here that environmentally sound development is a viable way to do things, the plans to build roads, factories or power plants are moving ahead.

"We have a problem here with unemployment, so any developer who can sell promises of employment will get support. When that happens, we get labeled as against employment and get treated as outsiders."

There are environmental laws here, but they are rarely enforced, and polluters can easily bribe inspectors.

Nabiel Makarim heads Indonesia's infant environmental protection agency. He knows that real enforcement is impossible, so he has opted instead for embarrassment — creating public awards for cities and companies that achieve standards of environmental protection and spotlighting those that don't. He is a realist: "The power base for environmentalism is still very weak," he says.

Indonesia is now in a race. The same growth that is polluting its environment is also producing a middle class with an environmental awareness, as happened in the West. Will that middle class reach critical mass before the environmental degradation here does?

"You lose a mountain, you lose it — you can't regrow it," said Agus Purnomo. "If you cut the forests, you can grow them back, but you lose the biodiversity — the plants, the animals. I'm worried that in a decade we'll all be environmentally aware, but there will be nothing left to defend."

The New York Times.

Now Let's Get Closer to the Bottom of the Asian Connection

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — We learned from Fred Thompson, at the outset of Senate hearings into campaign corruption, that the committee had reason to believe that "high-level Chinese government officials crafted a plan to increase China's influence over the U.S. political process," and that the FBI "has developed and gathered a large volume of detailed information on the plan's implementation."

No senator would make that statement without FBI approval. It is surely connected to Director Louis Freeh's unprecedented refusal in February to share sensitive counterintelligence with the White House counsel, which could stem from evidence of an espionage penetration of the administration.

To follow up Senator Thompson's stunning disclosure, the Senate should discover what top secret information was provided to John Huang, the Lippo operative whom President Bill Clinton placed first at Commerce and then at the Democratic National Committee.

One CIA official briefed Mr. Huang 37 times, showing up to 15 classified documents on each visit. He wrote down Mr. Huang's comments on the documents, some of which revealed human sources. It does not matter if the CIA briefer has to wear a bag over his head at this week's hearings to protect his identity. Senator Arlen Specter, a former prosecutor with intelligence credentials, should be tasked with the full interrogation.

Mr. Huang then made many calls to his former Lippo employer, and went across the street to make surreptitious calls from the office of Stephens Inc., banking buddies of Mr. Clinton who sold an Arkansas bank to Lippo. Let's see the list of all those calls to Canada and overseas.

Hard evidence that contributions to Mr. Clinton's DNC originated illegally in Beijing: One wire transfer of $150,000 from the Bank of China covered the check for $50,000 handed directly to Hillary Clinton's chief of staff in the White House. That purchased six Chinese "businessmen's" entrance to the president's weekly radio address.

We can deduce from Mr. Huang's immunity ploy that he worries about a potential charge that he unlawfully solicited political funds while he was a Commerce official. The DNC thrice listed his wife as the fund-raiser; after Mr. Huang moved to the DNC, the same donors' subsequent contributions were credited to him. If convicted on such a charge, he might be inclined to tell much more to reduce a sentence than he would if now granted immunity from prosecution.

Last week's fund-raising witness testified that the DNC considered Mr. Huang a specialist in "soft money" — big chunks directed to the party, not smaller sums that could go to a candidate. Here is the significance.

In August 1995, Joseph Giroir (a Riady acolyte remembered at the Rose Law Firm as the partner who hired Hillary) started urging the DNC to take on Commerce official Huang. When the DNC resisted for unexplained reasons, incredible heat was applied. No fewer than 16 buttons were pushed, including one by Harold Ickes; finally, President Clinton himself had to direct finance chairman Marvin Rosen to hire Mr. Huang.

Why the urgency? Because in that summer (as books by Bob Woodward and Dick Morris show) Mr. Clinton was desperate for soft money to pay for anti-Republican television ads to boost his ratings. Direct contribution of small sums to the Clinton-Gore campaign would not do the trick. To circumvent the campaign finance law, Mr. Clinton needed a source of major soft money paid to the DNC, fast.

Mr. Huang's Asian connection was a key source. Hearings should show that at the notorious Oval Office meeting on Sept. 13, 1995, lyingly labeled a "social visit," Mr. Giroir asked Mr. Clinton to move Mr. Huang from Commerce to the DNC. Then and there, Mr. Clinton approved Mr. Huang's transfer from favor-doer to fund-raiser.

Did he suspect that Mr. Huang might be using his top-secret clearance to provide Lippo, and ultimately China, with trade secrets?

I like to think that the president was merely duped by his Asian contributors, and persuaded himself that he made no policy decision "solely" — his chosen qualifier — on the basis of their largesse.

These hearings may find that our president — blinded by ambition and greed into breaking the campaign laws — was unaware of the danger that his confederates may have been manipulating him in the interest of foreign powers.

The New York Times

Watch Clinton in the Tax Battle

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — If you want to see where American politics is moving, watch the tax fight in Washington. President Bill Clinton has redefined the baule.

Once it was over whether there should be tax cuts. Now it is a fight over who will benefit most, the middle class or the wealthy.

Republicans are furious. In theory, Mr. Clinton stuck to the deal with them by proposing a limited capital gains tax cut and very modest relief for those who inherit farms or small businesses. In practice, his proposals gut the parts of the Republican tax plans that give the most to the wealthiest taxpayers.

Republicans are reduced to saying that the Clinton tax cut shortchanges the wealthy and gives too much to the lower middle class. It is not an easy argument to make.

Republican leaders have argued that to raise questions about the distribution of the benefits offered by their party's tax plans is to wage "class warfare." But who exactly is waging class warfare?

When fully effective, the House Republican plan offers 18.8 percent of its benefits to the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

Once upon a time, "class warfare" meant soaking the rich. Now you are in the trenches with bearded Marxists if your tax cut for the wealthy isn't big enough. This is Washington in 1997.

The Republicans are missing a chance to make their best case for a tax cut. For years they argued that government should not tax people into poverty or make life tougher for the pressed middle class. They were right, especially since regressive payroll taxes take a much bigger chunk from the incomes of the middle class and the working poor than from the wealthy.

So it is incomprehensible that Republicans are fiercely resisting Mr. Clinton's proposal to give the $500-per-child tax credit to families who owe no income taxes but pay substantial payroll taxes. Most of these families earn roughly $17,000 to $24,000.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich said provisions helping such families turned the tax bill into "a welfare bill." Democrats loved this. They scoured the country for policemen, nurses and other hardworking taxpayers who resent being labeled "welfare recipients." When cops and nurses are on your side in the class war, the other side needs to regroup.

People at the middle and the bottom need relief for another reason. For nearly two decades — until the last two or three years — they have lost ground or barely kept up.

According to Congressional Budget Office figures, Americans in the bottom fifth of the income distribution saw their after-tax incomes drop by 16 percent from 1977 to 1994. The next-to-the bottom fifth lost 8 percent, while the middle of the middle class stayed about even. Members of the wealthiest fifth saw their incomes rise by 25 percent, and the top 1 percent had a whopping 72 percent increase.

Government cannot radically redistribute income without seriously negative consequences. But it can do two things to preserve a middle-class society. One is to provide general benefits to everyone — for starters, good schools and universal access to medical insurance. The other is to take less money from those who can least afford to pay.

That means that when the government can afford tax cuts, it should direct the money to people whose take-home pay most needs bolstering. This isn't class warfare. It is a modest step toward class harmony.

And, to make the Republicans even madder, Mr. Clinton's bill is more fiscally conservative than theirs. The costs of the two Republican proposals balloon after a decade. In the 10 years after 2008, the Republican bills could cost between $650 billion and $700 billion. In the same period, the Clinton plan could cost a more sustainable $450 billion.

The Republicans would be smart to declare victory and buy the Clinton plan whole. That way they could claim credit for a tax cut and avoid being cast as class warriors for the wealthy. Their biggest mistake in 1995 was shutting down the government instead of buying the budget concessions Mr. Clinton offered.

The key player this time is Mr. Clinton. Will he stick with his overly generous but reasonable plan, or will he give yet more ground? Everything in Washington these days is called a "character issue," but this one is the real thing.

Washington Post Writers Group

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Behring Affair

NEW YORK — A despatch from the correspondence on the Behring Sea question between the British and the United States Governments was published. Secretary of State Sherman wrote that the President was greatly disappointed at the refusal of the British Government to suspend pelagic sealing and to agree to a joint conference of the representatives of the Powers concerned with a view to the preservation of seal life.

1922: Bastille Lesson

PARIS — The storming of the Bastille was a spontaneous manifestation. But it was not revolution itself. That came through organised efforts following it and culminating in the decapitating of the French King. In the two great Anglo-Saxon countries, revolution was effected through the recognised representatives of the commonalty, as in 1688 in England and in 1776 in the united colonies of North America. These facts illustrate the wide difference of temperament of the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon peoples. There has been no time when it was more worth while to recognise and to study this difference than at this stage of the world's affairs.

1947: Hoxha Accuses

BELGRADE — Albanian Premier Enver Hoxha, speaking at the National Assembly, said that the government holds documents testifying that certain Anglo-American representatives in Albania were preparing to overthrow the government. Recent Greek-Albanian border incidents, he asserted, were "part of a general anti-democratic plan by Anglo-American reactionaries whose aim is to bring about a new war, recommended by the Truman doctrine."

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OPINION/LETTERS

New Land Shows Us Earth in a Different Light

By Kim Stanley Robinson

NEW YORK — I spent most of the last decade writing a novel set on Mars, and at some point early in the process I stared at a pair of stereoscopic photographs from the 1976 Viking 2 mission until the images merged into a shimmering false 3-D, and a shiver went down my spine: I saw what it would be like to stand on another planet.

I think the widespread public enthusiasm for Pathfinder's great success is based on a similar shivery sensation — the apprehension of our neighboring world's reality.

This response is much more emotional than scientific, and that is perfectly appropriate. Pathfinder will generate a great deal of excellent science, but what will get it in the history books, I believe, will be its first panoramic photographs of the Martian landscape.

These reveal a much more exciting region than the Viking sites, which were deliberately chosen for their flatness, in the interest of the craft's safety.

But the National Aeronautics and Space Administration took all kinds of risks with Pathfinder, and the payoff was a landing in extremely rough and wild terrain, featuring distant hills, crater rims, bluffs, channels, sand dunes, big rocks, small rocks, bedrock.

Taken together, these various features compose a dramatic landscape that is distinctive, compelling and, that rarest of rarities, land that no one had ever seen before.

The way we first set eyes on this new land is an important part of the story. It is also a good illustration of how NASA has begun to think about the human element as well as the engineering, even in a robotic mission like this one.

The landing came on the Fourth of July, so that it became part of a national U.S. holiday.

The risks were made clear, so that we all felt the suspense.

Clearly NASA was out on a limb that could have snapped off; that has certainly happened before with Mars missions. So when the lander got down safely, there was a shared sense of pleasure.

Then the information it sent back was made available instantly, and also directly on the Internet; the hundred million "hits" recorded by NASA's Web site show how popular this access was.

And the whole thing was very clearly a public project — financed by taxes, not for profit, and indeed amazingly removed from the whole economic realm.

Mars is a lens through which to see Earth more clearly. Wherever you are on Earth, you are in a landscape even more beautiful.

Eventually, of course, the panorama of the rocky landscape will become familiar, with posters of it everywhere, and every rock will be given a silly name — Ares Vallis will have become a human place well before our arrival there in person.

Other landers will then arrive and show us different parts of Mars, and we'll be off again to some new topic.

But in the meantime, Pathfinder will have shown what Mars can do.

Mars is, in the end, such a good way to think about Earth; it's a sort of lens through which to see Earth more clearly. After all, notwithstanding the spare grandeur of Ares Vallis, wherever you are on Earth when you read this newspaper, you are in a landscape even more beautiful.

And walking around on this most beautiful lively planet, remembering the photographs from the empty planet next door, it is sometimes possible briefly to merge the two images, generating moments of vision during which one can see more clearly, as if in three dimensions, our place in the universe.

The writer is the author of the trilogy "Red Mars," "Green Mars" and "Blue Mars." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

For Human Pioneers, Mars Will Be the New Frontier

By Robert Zubrin

DENVER — After Pathfinder, what next?

More unmanned probes to Mars will follow, certainly.

But the search for life or its fossilized remains on the red planet will require mobile systems capable of traveling long distances through unimproved terrain, climbing steep slopes, performing heavy work and delicate work, and adapting in a versatile way to unexpected conditions.

In short, Mars needs humans.

Approached correctly, the task of establishing human explorers on Mars could be accomplished within 10 years at a cost of about 15 percent of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's current budget. The trick is to design the mission using the pioneer's credo: Travel light and live off the land.

Mars is rich, possessing all the resources necessary to have supported life in the past — and possibly in the future. It is the richness of Mars that makes the red planet not only interesting, but also attainable.

Here's the plan: In 2005 we use a single heavy-lift booster to shoot an unmanned and unfueled Earth Return Vehicle off to Mars.

Upon landing, the vehicle uses a pump to suck in some of the carbon-dioxide atmosphere, and combines it with a bit of hydrogen brought from Earth to produce a copious supply of methane-oxygen rocket propellant.

Then, in October 2007, another booster is used to fire the crew to the red planet. Because their return ride is waiting for them on the planet's surface, no giant spaceship loaded with round-trip supplies is needed to transport the crew members. Instead, a simple habitation module will suffice.

The health effects of zero gravity can be avoided by spinning the spacecraft or, as Shannon Lucid showed in her recent six-month space flight, by following a rigorous exercise program. Solar-flare radiation hazards can be negated though the use of an onboard storm shelter.

Landing on Mars in April 2008, the crew will begin wide-ranging field exploration, using ground vehicles powered by Mars-produced propellant tapped from the Earth Return Vehicle. Extra oxygen from the propellant plant can be used to back up the mission's life-support system and to make water.

But Mars has water, lots of it, frozen into the soil as hydrates, permafrost and ice. The crew of the first expedition will test techniques for extracting it. Once this is demonstrated, future expeditions will not have to bring hydrogen to Mars, and agriculture can begin in inflatable greenhouses.

At the end of a year and a half on the surface, the crew will board the Earth Return Vehicle and return to Earth, leaving behind the habitation module, greenhouse, power systems and ground rovers.

As one mission follows another, more habitats and other equipment will be added to the base, incrementally building up the first human settlement on a new world.

Mars was once a warm and wet planet, a place friendly to life, and someday human settlers will make it so again. But long before that happens, we can transform Mars into a habitable planet intellectually.

We can do this by learning the craft of the place — how to make fuel and oxygen, grow plants, extract water from the soil and geothermal power from the subsurface. We can learn to make bricks, ceramics, glasses, plastics, metals, wires, tubes and habitats.

We must go to Mars for the knowledge it will bring of life's place in the universe, for the challenge it offers of a new frontier that will invigorate our society and mobilize our technology, and for the sake of a branch of human civilization that is waiting to be born.

We can open the way. All it takes is current technology, some pioneer adaptability and a little bit of moxie.

The writer, an astronautical engineer, is the author of "The Case for Mars." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

There Isn't Much Romance In Danger – for a Living

By Sebastian Junger

NEW YORK — For five years — before I managed to make a living as a freelance journalist — I made my money working as a high climber for tree-removal companies.

The trees were leaning over people's houses and couldn't simply be felled; they had to be dismantled piece by piece.

Two or three days a week I would climb 60- or 70-foot (18- or 21-meter) trees, cutting sections off with a chain saw and lowering them on ropes held by workers on the ground. It was dangerous work, but for manual labor, it was extremely well paid and one of the few things that managed to prop up my self-esteem.

MEANWHILE

Watching the top 20 feet of a pine tree peel off over my head while the chain saw screamed in my hands was a thrill that almost made up for my failure as a writer.

For a few moments, at least, I would feel like the most powerful man on earth.

Society has a great use for young men who feel invincible. It throws them at projects that are so brutal or dangerous that no one in his right mind would go near them, much less relish them. In exchange for that feeling of strength, young men go to war, go to sea, build skyscrapers, parachute into forest fires.

One day I was up in an utterly forgettable elm tree when a hurried move with the chain saw opened up the back of my leg. I could see the Achilles tendon, white and rubbery, imbedded in a substance that was the inside of my leg.

It didn't particularly hurt and it didn't bleed very much. But it took a month to heal. Facing my 30th birthday and the revelation that I could actually get hurt or killed doing certain things, I started to reassess my life.

I decided to make it as a writer or to get out of the freelance trap entirely. No more of this in-between stuff, facilitated by the easy money I was making in the treetops.

So instead of doing the dangerous jobs myself, I researched smoke jumpers, loggers, war correspondents and commercial fishermen. The people who did these jobs seemed to divide neatly into two categories.

The first, in which I included myself, were mainly college-educated men and women who wanted to experience the world as broadly as possible. For them, fishing in Alaska or fighting forest fires in Montana was an interesting adventure.

Eventually, they moved on to the kinds of careers that — if I may say this — their parents probably envisioned for them.

As the poet Michael Klein observed, "risk is extra life," and that wonderfully simple formula describes these people perfectly.

Their decision to do dangerous work was evidence, in a way, of the vast array of choices they had after college.

The other category of people — almost exclusively men — were in dangerous work for the opposite reason: They had almost no choices at all. The Oregon loggers I spoke with, and the fishermen in Gloucester, Massachusetts, often hadn't even finished high school, much less college, and were hanging on for dear life to the only industry they knew.

Few relished the beauty of the sea or forest. Most saw precious little romance in their work and wanted to get out of the business before they were killed or maimed.

America has become fascinated with dangerous sports — mountain climbing, big-wave surfing, extreme skiing — and the people who do these things receive an incredible amount of attention, even glory.

And some of them should.

What is missing, however, is an appreciation for workers doing things that are just as dangerous — and that actually contribute to society.

Let's face it, we don't, in any kind of basic way, need another solo ocean crossing or another free-diving record. But we do need people who are willing to work on oil rigs, build skyscrapers and run farm machinery — jobs that kill people with relentless regularity.

In Gloucester alone, for example, 10,000 men have been lost at sea since the town was founded. Has any other American town taken those kinds of losses?

Not only are these jobs dangerous, but also many of them are dying out. Two of the country's most hazardous occupations — logging and fishing — are so fraught with problems that many families can't even support themselves anymore.

One fisherman I know — whose ancestors settled in Gloucester in the 1600s — refused to let his children set foot on any fishing boat because he was afraid they would fall in love with it. He wasn't worried that they might die at sea; he was worried that they might never get the chance to die at sea.

For many people, risk doesn't mean extra life — it means hardship, unemployment and even the possibility of early death.

And the rest of us, parachuting from airplanes, climbing up rock faces, skiing down mountain walls, would do well to keep our accomplishments in perspective.

The writer is the author of "The Perfect Storm." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

'Did we ever try to turn this place over to the Chinese?'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About Taiwan

Regarding "The West Should Face It: Taiwan Is Part of China" (Opinion, July 10) by Gregory Clark:

Mr. Clark said that the West "implicitly accepted Beijing's right to use force against Taiwan."

The United States has repeatedly rejected the use of force by Beijing. France's sale of defensive weapons to Taiwan in 1992 is a standard way of "implicitly" rejecting the use of force by Beijing.

And the people of Taiwan, with the natural assistance of the Taiwan Strait, are perfectly capable of preventing an invasion by the People's Liberation Army of China without any outside help.

The Charter of the United Nations recognizes the right of every people to self-determination. The people of Taiwan have that right, as do the people of Quebec, Tibet or any other region. The implication that the Taiwanese belong to Beijing because they are ethnic Chinese is racist.

JIM WALSH.
Taipei.

Mr. Clark's statement that the United States "has accepted Beijing's claim that Taiwan is part of China" is inaccurate. According to the Shanghai Communiqué of Feb. 28, 1972, "the U.S. acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China." Acknowledgment does not mean acceptance!

Western nations should not accept Beijing's right to use force against Taiwan. Based on the universal right of self-determination as laid down in the UN Charter, it should be clear that it is only up to the people of Taiwan, and not up to China, to decide their future. If it is the will of the people of Taiwan to choose independence, the world should respect that wish.

YU CHING YEN and
KIMBERLEY KUO.
Washington.

Is the United States prepared to send soldiers who may die for Taiwan's independence? That independence, if declared, may be left unchallenged by China for decades, but ultimately it will be negated. Sovereignty is never negotiable, and Taipei cannot sail an island to California.

JAY CHEN.
Hong Kong.

A Singapore Facility

The article titled "For Singapore, a Clouded Outlook" *(June 28)* stated that Seagate Technology Inc. "would relocate its disk-drive manufacturing facility from Singapore to China."

But Seagate has told the Economic Development Board that it has no such intention. In fact, Seagate recently opened a disk-drive plant in Singapore which is the company's largest and most productive, and has the capacity to manufacture 50,000 drives per day.

PHILIP YEO.
Singapore.

The writer is chairman of the Singapore Economic Department Board.

White House's First

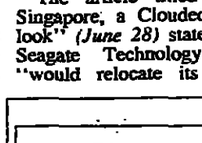
Regarding "Take the President-Bashing Off America's Front Page" (Opinion, July 9) by George McGovern:

Mr. McGovern quotes President George Washington as saying, "I had rather be in my grave than endure another four years in the White House." Impossible!

Washington never spent a day in the White House, which was first occupied briefly by John Adams in 1800. During Washington's presidency, the capital was briefly in New York and mostly in Philadelphia.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER.
Boulogne, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



JOHN VINOCUR
Senior Correspondent

EUROPE

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VICTORIA FALLS

*FORUM HOTEL

Bosnia

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...iter is author of "Love Thy ... A Story of War," which ...d the war in Bosnia. He con... this comment to The New ...es.

er, as Usual

protection agency. He knows that real enforcement is impossible, so he has opted instead for embarrassment — creating public awards for cities and companies that achieve standards of environmental protection and spotlighting those that don't. He is a realist. "The power base for environmentalism is still very weak," he says.

Indonesia is now in a race. The same growth that is polluting its environment is also producing a middle class with an environmental awareness. It happened in the West. Will the middle class reach critical mass before the environmental degradation here does?

"You lose a mountain, you lose it — you can't regrow it," said Agus Purnomo. "If you cut the forests, you can grow them back, but you lose the biodiversity — the plants, the animals. I'm worried that in a decade we'll all be environmentally aware, but there will be nothing left to defend."

Connection

Clinton himself had to direct finance chairman Marvin Rosen to hire Mr. Huang.

Why the urgency? Because, as that summer has books by Bob Woodward and Dick Morris show, Mr. Clinton was desperate for soft money to pay for anti-Republican television ads to boost his ratings. Direct contribution of small sums to the Clinton-Gore campaign would not do the trick. To circumvent the campaign finance law, Mr. Clinton needed a source of major soft money paid to the DNC fast.

Mr. Huang's Asian connection was a key source. Hearings should show that at the notorious Oval Office meeting of Sept. 13, 1995, jovially labeled a "social visit," Mr. Clinton asked Mr. Clinton to move Mr. Huang from Commerce to the DNC. Then and there, Mr. Clinton approved Mr. Huang's transfer from favor-doer to fund-raiser.

Did he suspect that Mr. Huang might be using his top secret clearance to provide Lippo, and ultimately China, with trade secrets?

I like to think that the president was merely duped by his Asian contributors, and persuaded himself that he made a policy decision "solely" — his chosen qualifier — on the basis of their largesse.

These hearings may find that our president — blinded by ambition and greed into breaking the campaign laws — was not aware of the danger that his confederates may have been manipulating him in the interests of foreign powers.

5 AND 50 YEARS AGO

representatives of the commons ...ally, as in 1688 in England and ... 1776 in the united colonies of North America. These facts illustrate the wide difference in temperament of the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon peoples. There has been no time when it was more worth while to recognise and to study this difference than at the stage of the world's affairs

1947: Hoxha Accuses

BELGRADE — Albania's Premier Enver Hoxha, speaking at the National Assembly, said that the government holds documents involving that certain Anglo-American representatives in Albania were preparing to overthrow the government. Recent Greek-Albanian border incidents, he asserted, were part of a general anti-democratic plot by Anglo-American reactionaries whose aim is to bring about ... now was recommended by ...

Bernardo Rodriguez/Agence France-Presse

Pedestrians and drivers in Madrid stopping in their tracks at noon Monday to participate in a 10-minute silent protest of the killing of Miguel Angel Blanco by ETA terrorists. Similar protests were held across Spain.

Latest ETA Killing Fits a Pattern

But the Group's Terror Tactics Alienate Majority of Basques

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Since it began a bloody battle for "self-determination" on behalf of 2.5 million Basque people in 1968, the ETA terrorist organization has taken almost 800 lives in shootings and bomb attacks throughout Spain.

In 1993, captured documents show, the organization, Euskadi ta Azkatasuna, or Basque Homeland and Liberty, turned its terror tactics against moderate regional politicians and officials and members of the autonomous Basque police force.

The latest victim, Miguel Angel Blanco, a town councilor for the governing Popular Party, was just such a target. Manacled and shot in the head after the government refused ETA demands to send Basque terrorist prisoners to their home region, Mr. Blanco was the third person to have been kidnapped and murdered in this way.

In 1981, ETA kidnapped the chief engineer of the Lemoniz nuclear power station, Jose Maria Ryan, and demanded that the unfinished plant be demolished. The government refused to give in to the demand, and shortly afterward Mr. Ryan was found dead, killed with a bullet in the neck. The nuclear plant has never been put into operation.

In 1983, ETA terrorists seized an army captain, Alberto Martin Barrios, and demanded the release of two of their imprisoned colleagues, a demand they later reduced to the broadcast of a communiqué by state television. After two weeks of tension in which the government refused to give way, Captain Martin was found tied up and mortally wounded, with a bullet through the head.

As with the cold-blooded killing of Mr. Blanco, those earlier assassinations touched off waves of revulsion not only across Spain but in the Basque country itself. The Ryan killing marked a turning point in the region's history because, for the first time, people broke with fear and silence and poured onto the streets to protest ETA violence.

As the huge Basque demonstration Sunday against the terrorist organization again showed, ETA evokes disgust from the majority of the people for whom it claims to be waging war.

ETA is represented politically by the Herri Batasuna party. But security officials believe that the hard core of the organization consists of a few isolated cells with bases and logistics support across the frontier in France.

The newspaper El Pais quoted Madrid police sources as saying that the group that kidnapped and assassinated Mr. Blanco probably was made up of two or three killers operating independently of known ETA sympathizers in the region.

ETA was formed in 1959 by zealots discontented with the veteran Basque Nationalist Party's rejection of armed struggle to topple the dictatorship of Francisco Franco and set the Basque homeland free. The organization formally divided in 1966 into two wings — the nationalists pursuing the goal of Basque autonomy and a group favoring a Marxist-Leninist brand of revolt.

In 1968, ETA began its campaign of assassination and sabotage, and Franco's police responded with brutal efficiency, rounding up the principal leaders and subsequently executing five condemned terrorists.

With the death of Franco in 1975 and the return of democracy, ETA split into internal factions that variously sought to continue the campaign through political and military means.

The previous Socialist government granted broad autonomy to the Basque region and offered to pardon ETA members who renounced violence. Yet ETA's military command only stepped up its campaign of terror and violence, targeting primarily judges, military officers and government officials. The government responded with an illegal, underground "dirty war" against ETA rear bases in France, touching off an investigation that ultimately helped bring down the government of Spain's veteran prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez.

Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar took office more than a year ago, determined to crack down hard on the terrorist organization. At the same time, cooperation has been stepped up in recent years with French anti-terrorist forces. But the murder of Mr. Blanco was yet another confirmation that the application of force has not succeeded in eliminating ETA's military command.

Spanish security officials say that ETA has increasingly become a criminal mafia that collects large sums of money through extortion, robbery, kidnappings and the levying of "revolutionary taxes" on regional businessmen.

Meanwhile, the Basques have obtained a degree of autonomy they could only have dreamed about in the Franco years. As a result, and probably also because of the widespread revulsion against violence, support for Herri Batasuna, ETA's political face, has declined steadily over the last 10 years. ETA is ruthless and deadly, but isolated.

FRANCE: *Going Its Own Way, Despite Global Economic Trends*

Continued from Page 1

In their view of the world, Americans and French share a trait that may make them unable to see each other clearly. Richard Kuisel, an American scholar of France, called them "two huge narcissisms — the only two cultures in the world that believe they have a civilizing mission, believe their model is applicable universally."

The pervasive reality of French society is "a central government that takes care of all the details of life," in the words of Michel Rocard, a former Socialist prime minister. It was evident, for example, on Monday, Bastille Day, when every patriotic parade and village dance was underwritten by the state.

"The state sector is at the heart of 1,000 things that are going well," said Emmanuel Todd, a Paris intellectual and author, ticking off the rail system, the aerospace program, the energy self-sufficiency — "public enterprises that are working very well."

The French term for welfare state is the "providence state," suggesting its divinity. "God exists," remarked the scholar Bernard Cerquiglini with a smile, "and the proof is the state."

Keeping that faith in the state into the last decade of the 20th century has cost the French dearly and plagues many of them with doubts: an unshakable unemployment rate that nudges 13 percent; an economy in which public spending outstrips private spending; a government deficit that is not expected to meet original standards for admission to the new European currency next year; labor regulations, banking traditions and an educational system that seriously cramp entrepreneurialism and innovation; strikes, work stoppages, road blockings and street demonstrations that have become a grim way of daily life.

The result, everyone seems to agree, is a country in a blue funk — "morose," the French say.

From the outside, the cure for what ails France seems simple, and it has been tested successfully on big social democracies in countries all around France: loosen the reins of government, cutting its cost and scope considerably, and remove the state from much of what it runs, owns or meddles with.

But that is not the response, not yet. When the French erupt in frustration at the way they are governed, as they do frequently, their ire normally is directed not against the vast central apparatus, but against its personalities and parties.

Theirs is not a passive civic life — as burned prefectures, reflexive tax evasion and huge turnouts at strikes attest. As they demonstrated June 1, the French are willing to fire a Gaullist majority government only four years after they elected it and two years after they installed a Gaullist president to preside over it.

French Socialists are back in power in the Parliament. But compared with the vanquished majority usually described as "center-right," the new one's approach to governance is only a more candid attachment to the omnipresent state and the way France has worked for centuries. All major French politicians, even the far-right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen, are social democrats to one degree or another.

The popular attachment to that model is richly reflected in the state's role as France's No. 1 employer.

One working person in every five is a government functionary — a share larger even than in Washington. Bureaucrats are not objects of derision, either.

Americans and French, one scholar says, are 'the only two cultures in the world that believe they have a civilizing mission.'

In a recent poll, nine out of 10 people surveyed said they would be proud to see their children become public servants; eight of 10 thought a public servant has better pay and perks than someone in the private sector.

That's why "touching the public service is considered a sacrilege, threatening to undermine the foundations of the state," says Jacques Chevallier, author of the book "L'Etat de la France."

It also explains why "the public service has become more than ever the refuge of choice for the French, because they're afraid of losing their jobs, afraid of Europe, afraid of the multinationals, afraid of entrepreneurs — these savages who want to hire and fire strictly on the basis of what their businesses need," in the ironic description of Stephane Marchand, who for 10 years was the Washington correspondent of the newspaper Le Figaro.

To claims that U.S.-style capitalism and a laissez-faire state are superior, the French point to the American dark side — the "social cost," Jean Daniel, editor of Le Nouvel Observateur magazine, described it as "the poverty of 20 million whites and 10 million blacks, the largest prison population in the world, the weakest social protection, the implosion of the educational system, crime and drugs in the urban ghettos."

French pride in the society they have built is a matter of culture and history.

France was created from warring, shifting kingdoms by a willful power at the center. "The little king of Paris," as Mr. Rocard, the former prime minister, said in an interview, conquered and dominated much more powerful duchies across what is now France. Paris even imposed its language on hundreds of thousands of people.

There followed the slow expansion of the state into the fabric of society, a political belief system that was built by the monarchy and became the soul of the democracy that eclipsed it.

The cradle-to-grave social benefits that are the French birthright are fiercely protected, and the fairness of their disbursement is closely monitored. Mr. Marchand, in his book "French Blues," says "France is a country of privileges" — and a self-regulating one at that.

The French are so wedded to the theory of their state system, and the way it has worked so well for the people, that it is hard for them to question its current practice.

They are deeply conservative at heart, Mr. Chirac said in a television interview last December: Change is a menace to them. That's why, when he vowed to reform this country, he promised in the same breath that he would never touch social entitlements — "the only significant reform," Mr. Marchand observed, "that can change France."

CHIRAC: *Presidential Warning to Jospin*

Continued from Page 1

The government has yet to pronounce its position on the proposed privatization of the plane maker Aerospatiale and its merger with the privately owned Dassault, a manufacturer of high performance fighters and business jets. Any failure to go ahead with this plan could obstruct the project to turn the Airbus Industrie consortium, in which Aerospatiale is one of the lead partners, into a privately owned corporation by the end of the century.

Mr. Jospin also has not said whether he intends to sell off France Telecom, the proceeds of which could be critical in ensuring that France meets the 3 percent deficit target to join the European single currency next year.

Mr. Chirac said there would be "very serious consequences" if the European currency target was not met and France was not ready to join. "We would isolate ourselves," he said.

He insisted that the monetary union target could be met provided the government controls public spending for the rest of the year. It would be easier to meet the criteria, he pointedly said, "if we carry out privatizations that are necessary for the economy and useful for the budget."

The president said that for Europe and France to develop their economic capacity, "it is necessary to have a monetary power as strong as the dollar."

The government insists that it can carry out its aim of creating jobs, while staying on course for monetary union, by redirecting money already allocated by the previous government.

Mr. Chirac was asked whether he thought that the Socialist-led majority in the legislature would last its full term of five years. "I think so," he replied, saying that he wanted to establish a "constructive cohabitation" with Mr. Jospin.

He said there would be no problems if the government worked with him in modernizing France, upholding its place in the world and protecting its institutions. But he suggested that such government actions as the plan to reintroduce restrictions on layoffs ran against such modernization.

If France wants to have a prosperous economy and create jobs, he said, it should not "imprison the activities of those who create, invest and work in totally obsolete and absurd regulations."

SPAIN: *Nation Condemns ETA as It Mourns a Young Politician*

Continued from Page 1

of Bilbao said during the funeral Mass. "The responsibility lies purely with the authors, its instigators and those who support them."

Throughout the ceremony, Mr. Blanco's girlfriend, Maria del Mar Diaz, 23, clutched two drumsticks that belonged to the dead man as she tried to hold back tears. She placed them atop the dark wooden casket.

Mr. Blanco's mother, father, sister and other relatives led the funeral procession. The heir to the Spanish throne, Prince Felipe, walked behind, alongside Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar and three former prime ministers.

Crowds, held back by red-jacketed Basque police, chanted "Miguel, Miguel, Miguel" and "Murderers! Murderers!" as his casket was carried through narrow streets en route to its entombment at the town cemetery.

ETA has assassinated almost 800 people in its 29-year struggle for an independent Basque homeland.

Rebels abducted Mr. Blanco on Thursday and threatened to execute him unless 500 ETA inmates were moved to prisons in the Basque region by 4 P.M. Saturday.

The government said it would not give in to blackmail, and guerrillas shot him just after the deadline passed.

Mr. Blanco was found Saturday on a roadside outside the Basque city of San Sebastian, his hands tied behind his back and two bullets in his brain. He died 12 hours later.

Reflecting the depth of public emotion, King Juan Carlos made a rare televised address to the nation. The king makes a regular speech at Christmas but otherwise generally refrains from addressing the populace directly. The king also made a speech in 1981 after military officers stormed Parliament and held legislators hostage in an attempted coup.

Mr. Aznar vowed to intensify the fight against ETA. "We will put a stop to terrorism," he said.

But he warned his countrymen to brace for "painful days" ahead. "Those who only know how to kill, those who only know how to kidnap, will continue doing it," he said. *(Reuters, AP)*

CAMBODIA: *Coup Leader Warns ASEAN Against 'Interference'*

Continued from Page 1

by negotiations and the ballot, not the bullet," an official said.

But Vietnam, an ASEAN member, indicated publicly Monday that it was unhappy with the group's decision to isolate Cambodia. ASEAN decided Thursday by consensus to delay Phnom Penh's membership.

Meanwhile, King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia said he doubted that ASEAN envoys would succeed in negotiating an end to the crisis caused by Mr. Hun Sen's ouster of First Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh. He said Mr. Hun Sen had rejected mediation.

In Japan, a leading specialist on Cambodia was quoted Monday as saying that Prince Ranariddh had provoked the fighting. But in a report in Nikkei Weekly, a Japanese magazine, the specialist, Yukio Imagawa, also said that the use of force should be condemned because it effectively had changed the outcome of the 1993 Cambodian elections.

"Ranariddh provoked Hun Sen in a serious way by sneaking about 140 Khmer Rouge fighters into Phnom Penh," said Mr. Imagawa, a former Japanese ambassador to Cambodia who was one of two envoys sent to Phnom Penh last month by the seven leading industrial nations and Russia to convey their concerns about increasing tensions there.

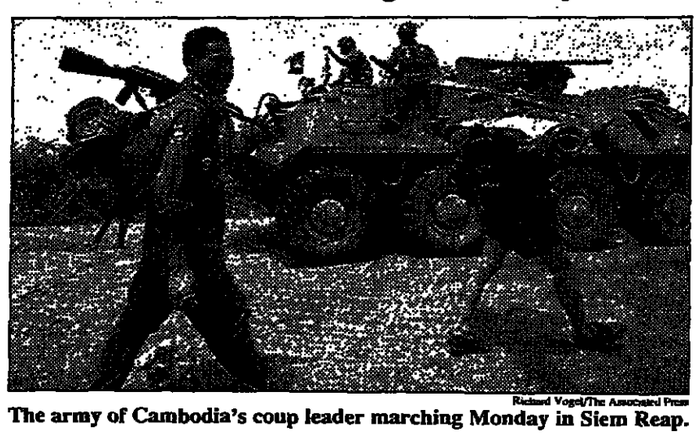
"Hun Sen reacted in an understandable way, even if not in a legitimate way, to Ranariddh's insensitive attempts to recruit hard-line elements of the Khmer Rouge," Mr. Imagawa said, according to the article.

The Khmer Rouge, under the leadership of Pol Pot, was blamed for the deaths of more than one million Cambodians during its tyrannical rule from 1975 to 1979.

Japan, which provides about 45 percent of the foreign aid to Cambodia, has appeared unwilling so far to join the United States and Germany in even a temporary suspension of assistance. Its position may influence other major donors, including Australia and France, which are reviewing their programs following Mr. Hun Sen's takeover, analysts said.

Mr. Hun Sen warned foreign donors not to pressure him with aid cuts. "You should not want to threaten Hun Sen, you can threaten anyone else, that's all right, but not Hun Sen," he was quoted by Reuters.

In Vietnam, the Foreign Ministry said Cambodia should have been allowed to join ASEAN, as scheduled, next week along with Burma and Laos.



Richard Vogel/The Associated Press

The army of Cambodia's coup leader marching Monday in Siem Reap.

TEXAS: *Court Battle Over Vast Tract Turns on Historical Issues*

Continued from Page 1

which American history is revised from generation to generation.

"The kind of argument that the Ballis are making is going to get a much better hearing than it would have had 20 or 25 years ago," said Don Carleton, director of the Center for American History at the University of Texas in Austin, and a specialist in Texas history. "Hispanic-Americans in this country have a lot more political power, and this is what happens when you get political power in a democratic society."

In setting the stage for a lawsuit, the more than 800 Balli descendants asked to be legally acknowledged as his heirs. Last month, the case took an important step forward when Judge Manuel Flores of the 49th State District Court in Zapata County, along the Mexican border, declared 586 of them in that role. They joined about 250 other petitioners who had already been declared Balli heirs.

In an unusual response, the Kenedy Foundation, a charitable trust whose assets derived from Mifflin Kenedy's fortune, filed a court petition in Sarita, the county seat of Kenedy County, that seeks to have the approximately 370,000 acres (148,000 hectares) at issue legally declared to be owned by the foundation.

The petition, which listed many of the Ballis by name in an effort to have their claim ruled invalid, said that the Kenedys had been "in possession of all of said lands for over 100 years," and noted that the land had been "fenced and enclosed" for all that time. It also contends that even if the land had at one time been taken from the Ballis, it had long since come into the Kenedys' possession under a legal principle known as "adverse possession," a rough equivalent of squatter's rights.

The Ballis contend that they never abandoned the land and note that various efforts have been made by clan descendants over the years to get land back, including an effort in the 1950s to reclaim much of Padre Island, on the Gulf Coast. The bid was thrown out by a state court.

"Those lands belong to us," said Jose Perez, a retired air traffic controller in the Fort Worth area who is president of Los Ballis Restoration LLC, a partnership of Balli descendants formed to advance the clan's claims on the land. "They were taken, stolen, whatever, from our forefathers, and it's time we go into court once and for all and get this resolved."

The land owned by Jose Balli, a Spanish military officer and rancher, and other Hispanic families was swallowed up over the years, primarily by Anglo ranchers, after Texas defeated Mexico and became an independent nation in 1836.

In 1842, Texas military commanders "advised all Mexican nationals to evacuate south of the Rio Grande," writes T. R. Fehrenbach in his book, "Lone Star: A History of Texas and the Texans" (American Legacy Press, 1983). "Many did, abjuring Texas citizenship and abandoning their land, from Juan Seguin of San Antonio to the Balli heirs on Padre Island." But many did not, and even many of those who had fled in fear came back, contending that they had never renounced their claims.

By 1848, with the United States having annexed Texas and defeated Mexico in yet another war, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo "confirmed all Mexican land titles in principle but could not guarantee them in practice," Mr. Fehrenbach notes. "A horde of American businessmen, squatters and ex-soldiers arrived," he added, many with various types of claims to the land. In subsequent years, many of the large ranching families, including the Kenedy and King families, consolidated their holdings.

Several legal experts said that if the claimants could demonstrate continuing efforts to get back the land, they might have a case — or a shot at a settlement with the Kenedy Foundation. Eileen McKenzie Fowler, a Houston lawyer who is representing the 586 Balli family members recently certified as heirs, said that one family member had unearthed a stunning set of papers while cleaning out the attic: a lease that had been signed in 1949 by Sarita Kenedy East, Mifflin Kenedy's granddaughter and then the leading member of the Kenedy family, and by Gustavo Munoz, Jose Balli's great-great grandson. In it, Mrs. East purportedly agreed to a cash payment and cattle in return for the grazing rights to Balli land.

Specifically at issue is a tract known as La Barreta when it was granted to Mr. Balli by the Spanish king. The overall grant to Mr. Balli and some of his relatives involved about 2 million acres in the present day counties.

FISH: *Big Ones That Couldn't Get Away*

Continued from Page 1

were usually as aged and infirm as the man who was stalking them — and if that was not enough, they were often drugged or simply tied to stakes in the ground.

Early this year, Russians were shocked to learn how their current prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, spent his winter vacation.

Eager for bear, Mr. Chernomyrdin traveled to the woods near Yaroslavl by helicopter.

He was able to land because bulldozers had just cleared a mile of virgin forest to make a road. Teams of bodyguards, police officers, federal security agents and professional hunters prepared the way.

Attack dogs then flushed a mother bear and her two cubs from the silence of their winter den. After that, Mr. Chernomyrdin managed to kill one of the cubs.

The sense that Russia's leaders play by different rules does seem to rankle. Last year, for instance, when Mr. Yeltsin was so sick that he was unable even to vote in public, he was said to have killed many wild boars and ducks on a hunting expedition.

The 66-year-old president, who has shown new vigor since recovering from open heart surgery last year, said he wanted a long, quiet family vacation this summer.

The first news that many local residents had of his arrival, said Mr. Tsigankov, was when they were banned by the local leaders from fishing in their own lake.

Local reporters have complained that they are not allowed access to the president and that the only subject they are permitted to address in their stories is fish.

So far, Mr. Yeltsin has caught many. Mr. Tsigankov's paper, Severny Kurier, published a photograph that apparently shows the president's fishing boat on the lake.

But the photograph was taken from so far away that it looks like nothing but a gray blur.

It is accompanied by a first-person account of how the paper's photographer got the photo.

"Since no other boats are allowed out, our photographer could pick out the one boat on the lake that must have been the president's," the paper wrote.

"We had time to snap off one photo before a lieutenant put his hand on our shoulders and smiled. He offered us mineral water and sent us on our way."

SENTENCE: *Serb Gets 20 Years*

Continued from Page 1

he lived in Prijedor," Mr. Neskovic said, apparently alluding to crimes and prison camps in the area.

"That man is not guilty and not a single witness could confirm that he was responsible."

The tribunal deputy prosecutor, Graham Blewitt, hailed a "substantial sentence" and said it marked "a significant step in the work of the tribunal."

Mr. Blewitt added that survivors of Mr. Tadic's reign of terror would also welcome the sentence.

Judges cleared Mr. Tadic of 20 charges, including nine murders, for lack of evidence.

He received the 20-year sentence for a blanket charge of persecution of the non-Serbian population of Prijedor in northwest Bosnia in 1992.

The charge detailed his involvement in a notorious ethnic purge, including killing two Muslim policemen by slitting their throats, herding thousands of civilians into three prison camps and beating and torturing prisoners.

He will likely serve his sentence in Italy or Finland, the only countries willing to accept them. *(AP, Reuters, NYT)*

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Style

TOMORROW: STAGE

Whipping Up a Feast of Couture: The Craft Is in the Details

Moore/Thomas

Thierry Mugler's snake-patterned Latex dress, left, and Galliano's saucy hose for Dior.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Think of it as an exquisite dish, created from ordinary ingredients by a master chef. Like a humble egg whisked into a soufflé or magical decorations spun from icing sugar, the real art of couture is in the craft.

Designers increasingly bring their studio technicians out on the runway to share the bravos. Maybe someday they should think of lining up all the backroom suppliers who make couture unique to Paris: the feather workers who can turn a simple rooster feather into a bleached and stenciled plume: the embroiderers with their dense floral patterns or icicles of silver beads; the weavers, dyers, hatters, hosiers and shoemakers whose techniques have not changed since their forebears were suppliers to the court of the Sun King.

The fall-winter season was about grand spectacle, from Dior's fantasy rose garden through the sculpted designs in a modernist concert hall from Thierry Mugler, who closed the shows. But it was also about the art of cutting and the craftsmanship in the details.

The most dramatic statement came in the revival of interest in fur and feathers by a new generation that had previously shunned them. Jean Paul Gaultier's his-and-hers matelot sweaters worked in strips of mink was an example of a fresh and witty take on fur.

Gaultier, in only his second haute couture collection, seemed intent on giving a modern spin to traditional skills, by using the coiffeur Alexandre to create the complex braided hair and putting Van Cleef & Arpels diamonds around the leg like a royal order of the garter.

The *petite mains*, or "little hands," were given an aerobic workout at Givenchy, where Alexander McQueen seemed to be stretching their skills to the limit with complicated cuts, appliqués and decoration. His use of feathers in the bird-inspired collection was extraordinary, from the upstanding crown of plumes through the dying-swan feather bodice. McQueen also focused on fur, giving a new look to the famous fox-fur square coat sent out 25 years ago by Yves Saint Laurent.

Saint Laurent opened his collection with a floor-length sable coat shrugged over a jersey jumpsuit, followed by lush fur trimmings and hats. With that same throw-away luxury, Oscar de la Renta at Balmain used fur trim even on the floral wedding gown. At Valentino, there was a rash of fur, as leopard prints appeared on vast fox colors. John Galliano's furs included a chinchilla kimono coat worn over an hourglass Belle Epoque silhouette.

Galliano also brought his romantic refinement to hose and gloves, making them in delicate lace, which was a favored fabric for other couturiers with a womanly touch, like Ungaro and Valentino, both of whom made dresses in spider's webs of pattern. Christian Lacroix used patchworks of different laces in one cocktail dress — an example of the way the designer uses artisanal suppliers to create exceptional couture effects. They included the fabric roses, with petals the texture of peach skin, that decorated the diaphanous hats or the upswept chignon wigs.

How to give embroidery an update? The sheen of silver or the translucence of glass beads give a new visual lightness to an old-established craft. Chanel's frosty, abstract patterns echoed Karl Lagerfeld's icy nordic theme.

At Jean-Louis Scherrer, the geometric silver embroideries had a hint of Art Deco in a collection executed entirely in shades of gray. The monochrome color and the link with an early modernist era was a way for designer Bernard Perris to give cohesion to a collection that went from "demi-couture" selling from 15,000 francs ($2,500) an outfit to the high-fashion embroidered gowns. Scherrer's new owner, Francois Barthes, said that he had "lots of ambitions" for the development of the house.

DOMINIQUE SIROP is another designer offering accessible couture. This disciple of Hubert de Givenchy showed light-handed embroideries, in thin filaments of silver or square crystal beads, that looked modern. By playing with asymmetry for both cutting and decoration, Sirop broke up his slender silhouette in an intriguing way.

Mugler's show was such a dramatic and stylized presentation that it sometimes looked like a caricature of the designer's signature vampish style. There were some amazing technical achievements: the spiral zipper that allowed a trench coat to peel off the body; the latex dress, molded to the torso and printed with a boa-constrictor pattern.

The show opened with Mugler's scalpel-sharp tailoring, which the designer creates effortlessly in soft fabrics like crepe or the firmer glazed leather. Into his aesthetic, Mugler absorbed the current vogue for chinoiserie, using pagoda shapes, and all the current trends, including feathers, (fake) fur sprinkled with silver glitter, and extravagant couture details like gloves in zebra stripes with horse-hair fringes.

The laser beams raking the room underlined Mugler's commitment to modernity and his skill at spectacle. The show was made in heaven for MTV.

Client couture is booming, with sales up 100 percent at Saint Laurent, and Lacroix sales tripling in three years. But more significant is the fact that the couture shows now go out live on French cable television and YSL was put out directly on the Net. Craftsmanship may be the glory of haute couture, but today, the medium is the message.

Moore/Thomas

Clockwise from top left: Lacroix's rose-decorated chignon; Givenchy's upstanding plumes by Alexander McQueen; Balmain's fur-trimmed wedding gown by Oscar de la Renta; Scherrer's silver-embroidered dress by Bernard Perris; Sirop's abstract embroidered dress, and Gaultier's Russian braids and Van Cleef diamonds.

IHT

Natasha Fraser and Cavassoni.

A New Beginning At Season's End

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With enough flower-decked hats for a remake of "Four Weddings and a Funeral," a fashionable marriage closed the Paris social season. Natasha Fraser, surrounded by her English family, from her grandparents, the Earl and Countess of Longford, through her mother, the historical biographer Lady Antonia Fraser, and her stepfather, Harold Pinter, who gave her away, married her French beau, Jean-Pierre Cavassoni.

The wedding dress, with its sinuous lace sheath and soft tulle train, was made by Gilles Dufour, director of the Chanel studio. Guests who cheered the couple as they left the church in a bubble-gum-pink Cadillac and then attended the garden-party reception, included Joan Collins and Nan Kempner, both in cartwheel hats; a top-hatted Ines de la Fressange, with daughter Nine; the fashion jeweler Kenneth Jay Lane; an orange-turbaned Sao Schlumberger and a host of children.

The same crowd, without their hats (and in the case of the bride, minus long-sleeved bolero jacket and train), then discoed the night away at Ledoyen, the Champs-Elysees venue favored by the young French upper crust.

Suzy Menkes

For Hanae Mori, A 20th Birthday

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With a dignified bow of her head, Hanae Mori accepted the applause that acknowledged her 20 years in French haute couture. Since the Japanese designer first started to show her collections in Paris in 1977, she has built up an international clientele that spreads from the Japanese royal court through New York to Paris, where her wedding dresses are especially in demand.

The fall collection, with its featherlight dresses in floating fabrics, some printed with Oriental patterns of peonies, peacocks and butterflies, was an homage to the current year of Japan and to Mori's desire to bridge the cultures of East and West.

That meant slim-line tailored suits with an asymmetric drape to the jacket or skirt, and a rigorous, body-conscious cut to cocktail dresses that were enriched by Chinese lacquer and cloisonné colors. Her mastery of French couture skills included suits with interlaced-ribbon embroidery, feathers and lace.

"Twenty years is a long time — but I have so enjoyed showing in Paris," said Mori after the show, which she will take to Beijing in September.

Moore/Thomas

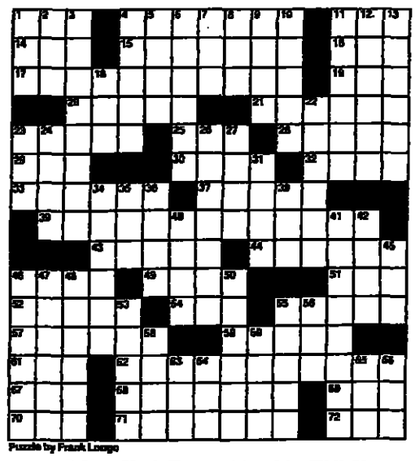
Hanae Mori's peacock dress.

Suzy Menkes

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Top piece of a two-piece
4 Italian seaport
11 Timber wood
14 "Alley ——"
15 Zoom-in shot
16 Chinese principle
17 Sex determinant
19 —— rampage
20 Ready to go
21 Taste test label
23 200 milligrams, to a jeweler
25 Funnyman Philips
28 Not have —— in the world
29 Spinks defeater, 1978
30 Parallel bar exercises
32 Not nude
33 Complicated situations
37 Debussy contemporary
39 Treasure hunter's declaration
43 Pen
44 Parti-colored
48 Quite the expert
49 Having conflicting allegiances
51 —— du Diable
52 Kind of fool
54 Wood splitter
55 Quite the expert
57 For adults only
59 Tickle one's fancy
61 Play (with)
62 Twenty-somethings
67 Jargon suffix
68 Earth, wind or fire
69 Squid secretion
70 Texas-Oklahoma boundary river
71 Tennis volleys
72 Gypsy Rose ——

DOWN
1 Word with band or sand
2 Dutton's sitcom role
3 "Art is long, life is short," e.g.
4 Astronaut Carpenter
5 Soprano Gluck
6 Blotto
7 Suffix with lion
8 Rock's —— Speedwagon
9 Feeling the effects of Novocaine
10 "Don Giovanni," for one
11 Like Schoenberg's music
12 Bullock of "Speed"
13 Took in, in a way
18 Genetic stuff
22 Say "yes" to
23 Auto shaft, slangily
24 "Family Ties" boy
26 Anonymous man
27 Moonfish
31 Fruit/tree connector
34 Deemed appropriate
35 *Miscalculate*
36 "In Living Color" segment
38 Prefix with propyl
40 Greek portico
41 Salad dressing ingredient
42 Boob tube, in Britain: Var.
45 Hankering
46 Bandleader Les
47 Revolted
48 Not neat at the ends
50 More imminent
53 Pioneer in Cubism
55 Fido and friends
56 "—— recall . . ."
58 Take out
60 "Budden-brooks" novelist Thomas
63 Surfing site
64 Big bird
65 Opposite SSW
66 Classic Jaguar



Puzzle by Frank Longo

© *New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.*

Solution to Puzzle of July 14

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Pattern

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rs hostage in an attempted coup
Aznar vowed to intensify the fight
t ETA. "We will put a stop t
sm," he said.
he warned his countrymen t
for "painful days" ahead. "They
nly know how to kill, those wh
now how to kidnap ... will continue
it," he said. *Reuters, A*

ainst 'Interference'

rching Monday in Siem Rea

on may influence other na
s, including Australia and Fran
are reviewing their programs
g Mr. Hun Sen's takeover, sai

Hun Sen warned foreign
pressure him with aid cuts. "
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an threaten anyone else, but
but not Hun Sen ... he was
aters
Vietnam, the Foreign Ministe
oda should have been allowed
ASEAN, as scheduled, next we
with Burma and Laos.

Historical Issues

back, contending that the
announced their claims
1848, with the United States
of Texas and defeated Mexico
other war, the Treaty of Guada
go "confirmed all Mexican ti
in principle but could not guarant
in practice." Mr Fehrenbach ac
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e Fossler, a Houston lawyer who
senting the Sisk Built family m
ecently certified as heirs, said
mily member had contributed
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rita Kennedy East, Martin Kenn
daughter and then the leading m
the Kennedy family, and by Gene
ez. Jose Bain's grandfather agreed
n it. Mrs. East reportedly agreed
payment and settle remaining
g rights to Bain land.
ssibility of resale is a real issue
ractically all lands granted by
Barrera when it was granted by
by the Spanish king. The ori
re Mr. Bain and some of his
invaded about 2 million acre
present-day counties.

NYSE

Monday's 4 P.M. Close

Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.

The Associated Press.

IHT TECHNOLOGY INDEX

All of the past month's technology articles from the IHT, now available on our site on the World Wide Web.

http://www.iht.com

Continued on Page 16

هكذا من الاصل

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS/FINANCE

R TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1997

Magazines Extol Joys Of the Life Of Gamblers

By Constance L. Hays
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With more and more Americans flocking to the crap tables and the slot machines, whether on Indian land, Mississippi riverboats or the Atlantic City, New Jersey, boardwalk, it was just a matter of time before a magazine like Chance came along.

Lush, slick, it both reflects and exaggerates the widening influence of gambling. People in the photographs look well off and content, like winners. It is not just about gambling, but something trumpeted as the gambling lifestyle, which, as far as the ads are concerned, translates into finely tailored clothing, Grand Marnier and of course, lots of cigars.

"When something becomes more accessible, there's more interest," said Matthew Tolan, the publisher. "It kind of whets the consumer appetite for it."

Along with Chance has come the magazine Milton, described by its editor in chief and publisher, Susan Moll, as "going back to the good old-fashioned vices," in the manner of the comedian Milton Berle, the magazine's namesake and president, who is Ms. Moll's stepfather. Milton, published by Berle-Moll Enterprises, is subtitled "The Luxury Gaming Magazine."

"We celebrate the good life and all the things you can do in public, which are drinking, smoking and gambling," Ms. Moll said. An article in the first issue, titled "How to Play Blackjack Without Looking Like a Dork," goes into strategy and terminology in detail. Elsewhere there are glossy fashion spreads and a discussion of underground gambling.

Both Milton, which has a circulation of 67,000, and the 100,000-circulation Chance, from ARC Publishing, were introduced this spring, catering to a high-end gambling clientele. At the other end of the scale is Lotto World, a small-format monthly with a circulation of 120,000 containing cheery stories

See GAMBLE, Page 17

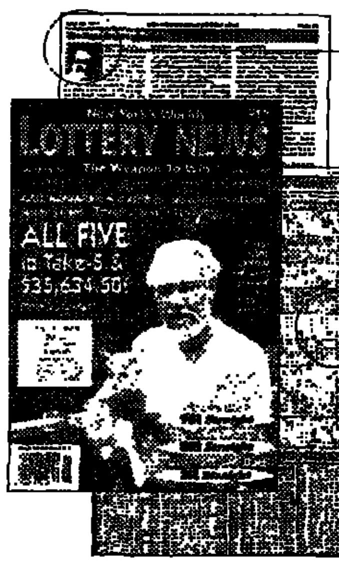
Apparently Not the Luck of the Draw

Magazines about gambling — and more to the point, winning — are carving out a niche for themselves.

Chance: The Best of Gaming
Summer

Glossy magazine for high rollers with features, gossip about famous people who gamble and advice on how to win.

Dr. G, the Gambler, explains the terms of art and offers advice: What is a 9/6 video poker machine? It pays nine coins for a full house and six for a flush.

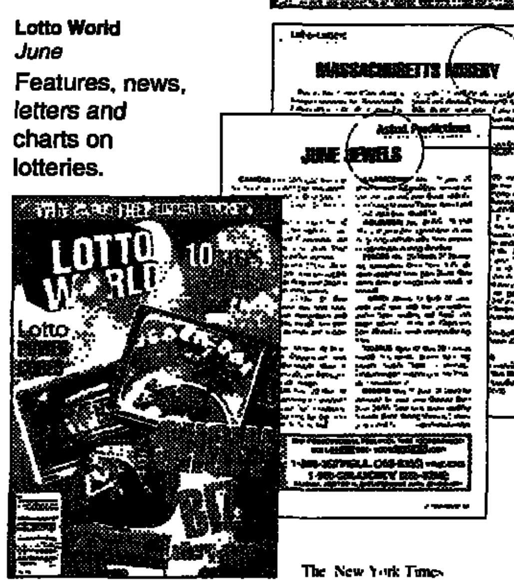


Lottery News
June 25

Statistically dense, a listing of winners and losers with tips from devoted lottery players.

From a column called "The Rose Knows Numbers:" "Simple ain't it? Just turn to the RoseKnows and your money just grows."

The magazine is chock-full of charts tracking the numbers to help players spot patterns that they think will help them win.



Lotto World
June

Features, news, letters and charts on lotteries.

In "Lot-o-Letters," a reader complains that a Boston Globe article resulting in a discontinuation of lottery coupons in Massachusetts ruined his fun. The coupons were later restored.

"Astral Predictions" offers horoscopes just for lottery players.

The New York Times

Tax Battle Threatens Bonn Budget

Opposition to Kohl's Reform Package Endangers Aid to East

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germany's tax-reform package appeared Monday to be headed for failure in Parliament, raising the prospect of a renewed budget crisis for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's fragile coalition.

The collapse of Mr. Kohl's comprehensive tax overhaul would deal a blow to business confidence, the government warned.

"The willingness to invest is clearly being hampered by the continuing lack of clarity over the final drafting of important government reforms," the Economics Ministry said in its monthly report. It said blocking tax reform would add "a major burden" to the economy.

Industrial leaders repeatedly have urged Bonn's parties to set aside their ideological bickering and implement a "grand tax reform" as Germany's best hope to rebalance the nation's corporate tax load in a way that stimulates investment and hiring at a time of near-record unemployment.

If Bonn's left-leaning opposition manages to bury Mr. Kohl's tax plans, as several German newspapers suggested Monday was increasingly likely, it would undercut a stream of revenue that Finance Minister Theo Waigel needs for his 1998 budget, a plan that Mr. Kohl's cabinet approved last week after months of setbacks and political embarrassments.

The 7 billion Deutsche marks ($3.94 billion) that Mr. Waigel stands to lose in 1998 was earmarked to finance a long-promised reduction in Germany's deeply unpopular "solidarity surcharge" on income tax, a charge meant to pay for East German reconstruction.

Backing away from tax-cut pledges could endanger Mr. Kohl's coalition, where the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the center-right alliance, has staked its political survival on the credibility of an anti-tax position centering on a cut in the solidarity tax.

Viewing the likelihood that a tax-reform package will be passed as slim, Eastern Germany's leaders within Mr. Kohl's party formed a united front in resisting any cuts in the surcharge without an equivalent source of funds to offset the lost revenue.

The issue also draws attention to the stalled East German economy. The strong resistance to a cut in the East German tax demonstrates that the region remains dependent on state aid and that a self-sustaining economy is nowhere in sight.

Politics in the region threaten to become more volatile in coming months because Mr. Waigel's latest budget plans foresee the first round of deep cuts in the Eastern subsidies since unification.

Federal subsidies would fall to 1.25 billion DM by 2001 from 2.84 billion DM this year, according to a financial plan that was included with the budget.

Political fights over taxes deprive Mr. Waigel of any respite from his budget quandaries. His acknowledgment that the federal budget deficit would surge to 70 billion DM this year from previous forecasts of 53 billion DM was seen as the closest the government has come to admitting that it will overshoot benchmarks for a single European currency.

Even so, the Economics Ministry attempted to put a sunny spin on the economic news, saying in its monthly report that Germany's economy continued to recover during the second quarter. It cited strong exports.

Manufacturing grew in April and May, the ministry said, lifted by overseas demand. Industrial output also grew faster in Eastern Germany, climbing by 17 percent in the two months from a year earlier.

Boeing Talks Are Down to the Wire

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Boeing Co. executives held intensive negotiations with European antitrust regulators Monday in a last-minute attempt to win European approval for the company's proposed $14 billion takeover of McDonnell Douglas Corp.

While Boeing and the European Commission reported some progress in the talks, commission officials pressed the company to make further concessions to ensure that the acquisition did not strengthen Boeing's dominance of the world aircraft market at the expense of Airbus Industrie, the European consortium.

"Some progress has been made on one of the issues," said one official at the commission, the European Union's executive agency, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "But altogether, more progress needs to be made, to put it mildly."

A team of Boeing executives led by Richard Albrecht, executive vice president in charge of the Boeing Commercial Airplane Group, met with senior officials of the commission's merger task force into the evening here.

Commission officials said an agreement was expected to be reached by midnight to respect the agency's legal timetable, but they left open the possibility that talks might continue for another few days if the two sides were close to agreement.

"We still are optimistic that we will find a mutually acceptable solution," said Jim Frank, executive vice president for European public affairs at Boeing.

The negotiations followed some last-ditch lobbying by Washington, which sent the Justice Department's top antitrust official to Brussels on Sunday to tell commission officials why U.S. authorities gave a green light to the deal at the start of this month.

The proposed acquisition has the potential to affect global aircraft and defense markets, as well as broader trans-Atlantic relations, for years to come.

The combined company would control roughly two-thirds of the world market for commercial aircraft and rank second behind Lockheed Corp. as the largest military contractor.

Technically, the EU commission cannot block the takeover, because Boeing and McDonnell have no European manufacturing presence. But the agency can impose fines of as much as 10 percent of the company's sales and make it illegal for Boeing to conduct business in the European Union, measures that Boeing acknowledges would stop the deal.

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Europe's Map Lines Are Hardly New

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Nearly eight years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the two main Western power groupings in Europe are beginning a cautious advance into what used to be enemy territory.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has decided to open its doors to three former Warsaw Pact members, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland; the European Union is considering starting entry negotiations with the same three countries plus Estonia and Slovenia.

Not everyone in the West thinks this is such a good idea. Particularly in America, it is quite common to hear people warning against "drawing new lines" on the map of Europe.

Those warnings are ill-conceived. What matters is not whether lines in Europe are new — few of them are — but whether they are in the right place. The old East-West line, the Iron Curtain, was clearly in the wrong place — too far west.

Russia will not be invited to join either the EU or NATO in the foreseeable future, if ever. Nor should it be. It is simply too big, too different and too potentially destabilizing, if not hostile.

That means that there will be some kind of political dividing line somewhere between Berlin and Moscow.

NYT

Wherever that line is drawn, there can be little argument that the countries to which NATO and the EU are now offering membership ought to be on the Western side of it.

In fact, though, with the EU entertaining membership applications from a total of 10 countries in Central and Eastern Europe — the five favored for early entry plus Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia — the line that is emerging is not new, but very old.

Europe's old lines have a habit of refusing to fade away. The frontier of the Roman Empire still broadly marks the division between the Germanic and Latin peoples, and the original six-nation European Community launched in the 1950s was an almost exact replica of Charlemagne's ninth-century empire.

Europe's eastern frontier has always been fluid. But there is a fairly well-defined historical, cultural and political line separating the countries seeking EU entry from those that are members of the Russian-led Commonwealth of Independent States.

The line has sometimes been defined as the border between Western and Orthodox Christianity established in the 16th century or as the point where the Cyrillic script begins. Its northern path is clear: it puts the three Baltic countries, Poland and Slovakia squarely in the West, with Belarus and Ukraine mostly in the East.

Farther south, as it approaches the Balkans, the line gets fuzzier. Romania is a borderline case; Bulgaria looks more Eastern than Western. Greece, on the other hand, while on the Eastern side, is already a member of both the EU and NATO.

The line's importance should not be exaggerated. It cannot be used to predict the precise ultimate shape of the EU or of NATO, and it does not help to resolve the problem of Turkey, a NATO member, which ultimately should be in the EU.

But the fact remains that those most

See THINK, Page 17

PRIVATE BANKING

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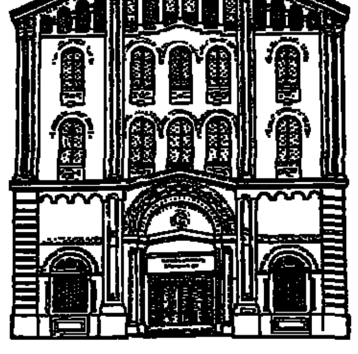

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

July 14

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	2.016	3.4055	1.1259	0.3333	0.1159*	—	5.452*	1.3677	1.7717*	1.4735	1.337*
Brussels	36.9925	62.425	20.6435	6.109	2.126*	18.3355	—	25.09	0.3246	27.0375	24.5025*
Frankfurt	1.7924	3.0237	—	0.2958	0.103*	0.8883	4.8442*	1.2152	1.5723*	1.3102	1.1860*
London (a)	1.6883	—	3.0236	10.2075	2,937.22	3.4038	62.4334	2.4892	192.1266	2.31	254.6041
Madrid	150.963	256.916	84.366	24.937	8.678*	74.845	4.082	102.417	132.493*	110.369	—
Milan	1,739.52	2,937.35	970.99	287.34	—	862.43	47.036	1,180.14	15.267	1,271.76	11.526
New York (b)	—	1.6877a	1.797	6.068	1,745.80	2.024	37.12	1.4775	113.965	1.3894	150.76
Paris					Closed						
Tokyo	113.85	192.35	64.08	18.94	6.66	56.85	3.1085	77.70	—	83.19	0.7594
Toronto	1.369	2.3106	0.7615	0.2255	0.0784*	0.6764	0.3688*	0.9265	1.2006*	—	0.904*
Zurich	1.4745	2.4886	0.8229	0.2434	0.0847*	0.7305	3.983*	—	1.2931*	1.0781	0.9765*
1 ECU	1.3061	0.655	1.9816	6.6967	1,924.30	2.231	40.9868	1.6304	126.83	1.5129	166.945
1 SDR	1.3953	0.8292	2.4357	8.2972	2,373.88	2.7403	50.1928	2.0337	158.019	1.9115	205.515

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York rates at 4 P.M. and Toronto rates at 3 P.M.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9986	Greek drac.	280.88	Mex. peso	7.845	S. Afr. rand	4.551
Australian $	1.3552	Hong Kong $	7.7479	N. Zealand $	1.5004	S. Kor. won	891.40
Austrian sch.	12.598	Hung. forint	189.01	Norw. krone	7.465	Swed. krona	7.8025
Brazil real	1.0802	Indian rupee	35.725	Phil. peso	28.00	Taiwan $	27.92
Chinese yuan	8.3206	Indo. rupiah	2440.00	Polish zloty	3.32	Thai baht	29.95
Czech koruna	33.25	Irish £	0.6629	Port. escudo	180.53	Turkish lira	150895.
Danish krone	6.8225	Israeli shek.	3.5638	Russ ruble	5776.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.393	Kuw dinar	0.3027	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	488.25
Fin. markka	5.2985	Malay. ring.	2.5425	Sing. $	1.4399		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6886	1.6849	1.6831	Japanese yen	113.37	112.90	112.42
Canadian dollar	1.3653	1.3627	1.3604	Swiss franc	1.4680	1.4630	1.4578
Deutsche mark	1.7871	1.7835	1.7798				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo);

Libid-Libor Rates

July 14

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	2 7/8 - 3 1/8	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	6 9/16 - 6 11/16	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 1/8 - 4 5/16
3-month	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 - 3 1/8	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	6 15/16 - 7 1/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	9/16 - 11/16	4 5/16 - 4 1/2
6-month	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	7 1/8 - 7 1/4	3 5/16 - 3 3/8	5/8 - 3/4	4 3/16 - 4 1/4
1-year	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	3 3/16 - 3 5/16	1 1/2 - 1 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 3/8	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	11/16 - 13/16	4 1/4 - 4 3/8

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 9/16	5 5/8
90-day CDs dealers	5.61	5.61
180-day CP dealers	5.51	5.50
3 month Treasury bill	5.00	5.00
1-year Treasury bill	5.24	5.23
2-year Treasury bill	5.90	5.87
5-year Treasury note	6.14	6.12
7-year Treasury note	6.19	6.16
10-year Treasury note	6.24	6.21
30-year Treasury bond	6.54	6.52
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	5.07	5.07
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.50	0.45
1-month interbank	0.60	0.54
3-month interbank	0.69	0.63
6-month interbank	0.73	0.68
10-year Govt bond	2.56	2.55
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.10	3.08
1-month interbank	3.13	3.10
3-month interbank	3.13	3.13
6-month interbank	3.19	3.17
10-year Bund	5.58	5.81

Britain		
Bank base rate	6 3/4	6 3/4
Call money	6 5/8	6 3/4
1-month interbank	6 3/4	6 3/4
3-month interbank	6 15/16	6 15/16
6-month interbank	7 1/8	7 3/16
10-year Gilt	7.08	7.04
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	Clsd.	3 3/16
1-month interbank	–	3 1/4
3-month interbank	–	3 5/16
6-month interbank	–	3 3/8
10-year OAT	–	5.40

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

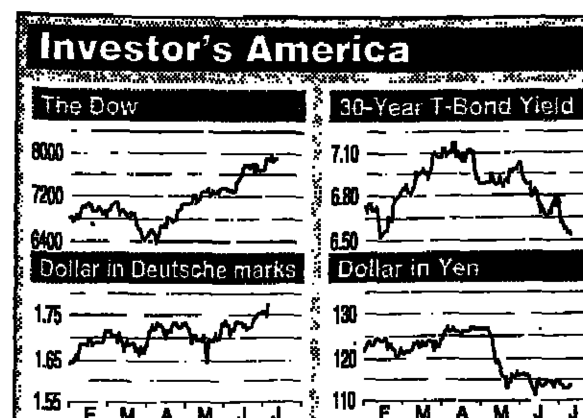
	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	N.A.	321.30	+2.00
London	321.35	321.70	+2.20
New York	322.10	320.80	—1.42

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Aug.)
Source: Reuters.

Continued on Page 16

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Friday 4 PM	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYSE	S&P 500	916.66	915.77	[illegible]
NYSE	S&P 100	[illegible]	890.22	[illegible]
NYSE	Composite	478.12	476.27	[illegible]
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1502.62	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMEX	Market Value	635.47	631.30	[illegible]
Toronto	TSE Index	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
São Paulo	Bovespa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico City	Bolsa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buenos Aires	Merval	[illegible]	846.51	[illegible]
Santiago	IPSA General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caracas	Capital General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Euro Pessimism Propels Dollar to Highs

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK — The dollar was higher against most other major currencies late Monday, climbing to a six-year high against the Deutsche mark and breaking through the level of 6 French francs on expectations that Europe's single currency will be weak.

In 4 P.M. trading, the dollar was at 6.0680 francs, up from 5.9925 francs at Friday's close. It was also at 1.7970 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7770 DM on Friday, and at 1.4775 Swiss francs, up from 1.4645 francs. But the dollar slipped to 113.965 yen from 113.980 yen.

The pound fell to $1.6877 from $1.6930.

The dollar's rise against major European currencies, according to some analysts, reflects the belief of currency traders that Germany and France are not likely to reduce their budget deficits to the required 3 percent of gross domestic product for entry into Europe's planned economic and monetary union. Supporting that expectation, President Jacques Chirac of France said Monday his country's 1997 deficit would be about 3.5 percent.

Traders sold marks on bets that Germany's record unemployment would keep it from qualifying for the euro and that the entry rules would be loosened rather than exclude Europe's two largest economies.

"What's going on in Europe continues to propel the dollar higher," said Bob Savage, chief currency trader at Lehman Brothers. "There are significant questions whether Germany will meet the entry criteria, let alone France." The dollar rose as high as 1.7996 DM, its highest since it reached 1.8065 DM in August 1991. Because the euro will replace the mark as Europe's benchmark currency, talk of a weak euro tends to hurt the mark.

The pound soared past 3.03 DM for the first time in seven and a half

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

years on speculation that Britain would lift its benchmark interest rate to rein in the rapidly growing economy.

High British interest rates would increase the allure of some pound-denominated deposits and bonds. The pound is also benefiting from its status as a "safe" currency outside the monetary-union fray.

"Sterling's on a tear of its own," said Varick Martin, manager of foreign exchange at Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. "You've got to like sterling because of the U.K.'s interest-rate differential and the fact that it's outside EMU."

The pound climbed to 3.0353 DM, its best showing since October 1989. Britain's base lending rate, which the Bank of England charges for overnight loans, is at 6.75 percent, and Germany's benchmark securities repurchase rate is at 3.00 percent.

The dollar weakened against the yen after Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, or Keidanren, and the chairman of Toyota Motor Corp., suggested that Japan's interest rates should be higher.

Raytheon Sells Most Appliance Operations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts — Raytheon Co. said Monday that it had sold off three of its five appliance units for $750 million, generating cash to help finance the company's recent expansion in defense electronics.

The deal with Goodman Holding Co. of Houston includes the Amana brand of kitchen appliances and manufacturing plants in Arkansas, Iowa, South Carolina and Tennessee, Raytheon said.

Goodman agreed to pay $550 million for the home appliance, air-conditioning and commercial-cooking segments of Raytheon Appliance Group.

Other parties, which Raytheon declined to name, bought the rights to collect $200 million in bills owed to the three units.

Raytheon will keep two parts of the appliance group — its market-leading commercial-laundry business and a unit that makes electronic controls for appliances. Those two businesses account for 21 percent of the appliance operation's sales and 51 percent of its profit.

It was not immediately clear whether any jobs would be affected by the transaction.

Raytheon said it would use the proceeds from the deals toward two major purchases aimed at making it a $21 billion company and a major player in the defense-electronics business.

Federal regulators this month approved Raytheon's purchase of Texas Instruments Inc.'s defense and electronics unit. The company is still awaiting clearance of its purchase of Hughes Electronics Corp.'s defense business.

The sale announced Monday also is subject to federal approval. A Raytheon executive said the company expected to close the deal in September.

Raytheon shares were at $55.125 late Monday, up 93.75 cents. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

Tech Stocks Rally as Financial Issues Lag

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Computer-related stocks extended their recent rally Monday, but the broad market turned mostly lower on declines in financial stocks.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 7,922.98 points, up 1.16, having retreated from a nearly 30-point gain. Declining issues outnumbered advancers by a narrow margin on the New York Stock Exchange.

Broader-market measures also were flat, with the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index up 1.69 points at 918.37, but the technology-rich Nasdaq Composite Index reached its eighth consecutive record high, rising 21.25 to 1,523.87. Dell Computer, which jumped more than 9 points Friday, led the advance.

Among other leading computer makers advancing late Monday were Hewlett-Packard, up 2 1/16 at 63 1/16 as the Dow's strongest issue, and Compaq Computer, up 2½ at 126.

Investors who expect personal-computer price cuts to fuel sales in the second half of the year were pushing up shares in the largest computer-related companies, portfolio managers said. Intel, Microsoft and IBM all were higher.

NationsBank, the fourth-largest U.S. bank, rose 1 3/16 to 67 3/16 after reporting earnings of $1.05 a share, above expectations. Among other banks reporting Monday, Bank of New York rose ¼ to 46¼ after reporting earnings a penny a share above the average estimate; Norwest, which matched expectations, fell ¼ to 59 15/16; National

U.S. STOCKS

City fell ⅝ to 54¼ after coming in a penny above the average estimate, and First Chicago NBD gained 1 to 64 after coming in 1 cent above expectations.

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette rose 2 11/16 to 59¾ after the securities broker said it earned $1.54 a share, well above expectations. DLJ rose 63 percent in the second quarter on speculation it will be acquired.

TRW rose after reporting a second-quarter earnings gain of 15 percent. Gannett shares rose after it said second-quarter profit rose 42 percent on lower newsprint prices and higher advertising revenue.

Bond yields rose amid concern that reports on retail sales and inflation, due Tuesday and Wednesday, may offer the Federal Reserve Board reason to raise interest rates. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was at 6.55 percent, up from 6.53 percent Friday. The price was at 101, down 9/32. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

Very briefly:

- **Federal Express Corp., United Parcel Service** and other airlines flying converted **Boeing Co.** 727 freighters may have to reduce their payloads by more than half until changes are made to strengthen the planes' floor decks, the Federal Aviation Administration said. The new rule would not go into effect until October at the earliest.
- **Sprint Corp.** said Ronald LeMay had resigned to become chairman, president and chief executive of **Waste Management Inc.**
- **Iberdrola SA** and **Gas Natural de Espana**, both Spanish companies, head an international consortium that has agreed to buy two Rio de Janeiro gas companies for 622.1 million reais ($581.4 million).
- **Campbell Soup Co.** may sell some noncore businesses, including Swanson frozen foods, Vlasic pickles and a fresh mushroom business, which together account for about $1.4 billion in annual sales.
- **Walt Disney Co.** is expected to agree to sell Institutional Investor publications to its British rival monthly, **Euromoney Publications PLC**, for $120 million to $130 million.

Bloomberg, NYT

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Men in Black" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $30.5 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Men in Black	(Columbia Pictures)	$30.5 million
2. Contact	(Warner Bros.)	$20.5 million
3. Face/Off	(Paramount)	$12.3 million
4. My Best Friend's Wedding	(Tristar Pictures)	$8.4 million
5. Hercules	(Walt Disney)	$8.2 million
6. Out to Sea	(Twentieth Century-Fox)	$4.1 million
7. Batman & Robin	(Warner Bros.)	$3.8 million
8. Con Air	(Touchstone Pictures)	$2.8 million
9. A Simple Wish	(Universal)	$2.6 million
10. The Lost World: Jurassic Park	(Universal)	$1.3 million

Exiting CEOs: Too Big a Bite of the Apple?

By Denise Caruso
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Kleptocracy" is a harsh word, but it is the term that some disgusted employees have been using to describe the governance of Apple Computer Inc. over the past few years — and especially now, when the company is in a mortal struggle for its existence.

What they lament is a style of leadership, practiced by the company's board and its three chief executives in less than four years, that has allowed its revolving-door management to leave with ever larger amounts of cash even as the company's losses mount and its share price drops.

When John Sculley was deposed by Michael Spindler in 1994, he received a $3 million severance package. Mr. Spindler, who presided over one of the company's steepest declines, was paid between $3 million and $4 million to leave Apple, plus the cost of moving to France.

It appears that the severance package for Gilbert Amelio, who was forced to resign Wednesday, is even more generous.

Apple's board of directors, the legal guardians of shareholders' interest, agreed nearly 18 months ago to a contract that allowed Mr. Amelio to resign and still receive his full annual salary until his contract ran out at the end of 2000. If he was asked to leave, which he was, the sum was to double — which it did.

In the end, Mr. Amelio is expected to leave with about $7 million after having been paid almost $7 million in salary and bonuses in 1996 and receiving stock options worth about $26 million.

He will fare much better than most others involved with Apple. During Mr. Amelio's 18-month reign, the company laid off thousands of employees, its stock dropped to a 10-year low, its share of the personal-computer market dropped from 9 percent to 3.3 percent, and the company lost nearly $1.5 billion. Some analysts are predicting an additional loss of $70 million or more when Apple announces its latest quarterly results this week.

It is unclear whether Apple's new direction will be much the same as the old: a continuing downward spiral. But if survival is possible, it may hinge on whether Apple's board of directors can hire a chief executive without promising to give him a king's ransom if he fails.

AMEX

Monday's 4 P.M. Close
The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	7935.52	7950.42	7860.04	7922.98	+1.16
Trans	2823.81	2824.64	2796.43	2800.62	-18.69
Util	232.41	232.79	231.85	232.63	+0.78
Comp	2442.11	2446.12	2422.53	2434.54	-3.22

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Previous Close	Today 4:00
Industrials	—	—	1079.81	1083.14
Transp.	—	—	658.08	652.39
Utilities	—	—	201.66	201.39
Finance	—	—	104.21	103.65
SP 500	—	—	916.68	918.36
SP 100	—	—	893.59	896.54

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	480.09	475.56	478.10	-0.02
Industrials	610.01	604.27	607.82	+0.77
Transp.	431.78	428.13	428.58	-2.83
Utility	289.90	286.80	288.02	-1.17
Finance	437.78	433.47	435.47	-0.94

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1523.87	1506.95	1523.87	+21.25
Industrials	1228.71	1221.01	1227.11	+7.45
Banks	1672.17	1659.38	1661.21	-0.37
Insurance	1690.30	1680.85	1689.88	+5.34
Finance	1966.89	1959.90	1964.60	+2.85
Transp.	987.21	975.49	985.48	+10.51

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
636.03	631.63	632.63	-2.84

Dow Jones Bond

	Previous Close	Today Noon
20 Bonds	103.99	103.88
10 Utilities	101.11	101.11
10 Industrials	106.88	106.66

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
MicrnT	85162	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HewlettPk	65165	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	63232	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PhilMor s	57336	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FanniMae	55424	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunamer s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Compaq	39953	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WasteMInc	39787	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PepsiCo	39146	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AT&T s	38322	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WalMart	37748	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CypSem	36404	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GenElec s	35310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unisys	34634	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ApplMg	33727	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel s	218711	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MCI	215886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AmintPt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HCIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ascend	118250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AtHome n	80711	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DellCpt s	78868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3Com	69210	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Microsft s	64331	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atmel	63817	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Netscpe	48604	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cisco	48150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ApldMat	47949	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amgen	42896	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WorldCm	40740	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPDR	30908	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ElPasoE	17574	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hasbro s	16667	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	8668	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ViacB	8431	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RoyalO g	7940	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabors	7382	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdhl	5921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CdnOccl g	4735	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HanvDir	4672	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trading Activity

NYSE	Close	Prev.	Nasdaq	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	1480	1743	Advanced	1835	2448
Declined	1378	1113	Declined	1514	1605
Unchanged	573	573	Unchanged	2111	1678
Total Issues	3431	3429	Total Issues	5460	5731
New Highs	384	400	New Highs	207	372
New Lows	16	15	New Lows	56	52

AMEX	Close	Prev.
Advanced	273	330
Declined	304	247
Unchanged	173	163
Total Issues	750	740
New Highs	62	55
New Lows	11	10

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	488.13	600.04
Amex	23.00	30.71
Nasdaq	624.67	651.46

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Banco Bilb	-	.1674	7-18	7-30
NY Stat E&G	-	.354	9-10	10-1
STOCK SPLIT				
Banco BlbViz ADS 3 for 1 split.				
INITIAL				
Banco Bilb	-	.3856	7-18	7-29
REDUCED				
Hyperion TotlRet	M	.07	7-21	7-31
REGULAR				
Battle Mtn Gold	S	.025	8-1	8-15
Cape Cod Bk&Tr	Q	.21	7-21	7-31
DuffPhelp Utilinco	M	.065	7-31	8-11
DuffPhelp Utilinco	M	.065	8-20	9-10
DuffPhelp Utilinco	M	.065	9-30	10-10
Eastman Kodak	Q	.44	9-2	10-1
Fst ChicNBD	Q	1.50	8-8	8-31
Fst ChicNBD	Q	.1625	8-8	8-31
Hyperion 1997 Trm	M	.0333	7-21	7-31
Hyperion 1999 Trm	M	.0354	7-21	7-31
Hyperion 2002 Trm	M	.0395	7-21	7-31
Hyperion 2005 In	M	.0458	7-21	7-31
Ind Squareinco	M	.115	7-23	7-31
Kaufman & Bro	Q	.075	8-14	8-28
NS&L Bancorp	Q	.125	7-15	7-31
Natl Comm	Q	.11	9-5	10-1
NewJersey Resour	Q	.40	9-15	10-1
Putnam Inco Fd A	M	.037	7-15	7-25
Putnam US Gvt A	M	.069	7-11	7-21
Skaneateles Bncp	Q	.10	7-29	8-12

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cc - PE exceeds 99.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
dd - loss in the last 12 months.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f - annual rate, increased on last declaration.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
q - closed-end mutual fund.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

July 14, 1997

Grains

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Jul 97	268	251¾	262¼	+10¼	13,026
Sep 97	248¾	239	248½	+11¼	64,044
Dec 97	249	240	249	+12	151,185
Mar 98	257	247	257	+12	27,578
May 98	262½	254	262½	+12	5,038
Jul 98	266	256¾	266	+12	8,286
Sep 98	260	255	256	+7½	808
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 47,368					
Fri's open int 274,645 up 782					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Jul 97	275.00	270.00	274.70	+10.50	6,111
Aug 97	255.50	246.80	254.90	+9.30	25,604
Sep 97	231.60	225.60	230.10	+8.50	17,167
Oct 97	213.00	206.00	210.10	+7.10	14,371
Dec 97	204.70	198.50	202.20	+7.50	36,443
Jan 98	202.00	197.50	200.20	+8.10	4,985
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 20,938					
Fri's open int 115,924 up 3064					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- cents per lb					
Jul 97	22.70	22.27	22.39	+0.49	1,254
Aug 97	22.93	22.10	22.43	+0.50	23,803
Sep 97	22.90	22.35	22.56	+0.55	14,938
Oct 97	22.90	22.35	22.51	+0.53	13,882
Dec 97	22.93	22.11	22.63	+0.61	42,279
Jan 98	22.95	22.50	22.75	+0.59	5,335
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 15,107					
Fri's open int 106,299 up 1530					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Jul 97	825	811	819	+31½	3,471
Aug 97	780	754	779	+29	35,262
Sep 97	676½	662½	674	+27½	12,935
Nov 97	623¾	600	621¾	+28	71,003
Jan 98	627	613	625	+27¾	14,222
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 47,850					
Fri's open int 146,840 up 3153					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Jul 97	335	327	329	+7	1,937
Sep 97	343	332	336	+6½	42,099
Dec 97	355	345	349¾	+7½	36,087
Mar 98	363½	355	358	+6¾	6,307
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 19,853					
Fri's open int 90,501 up 4059					

Livestock

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 97	65.90	65.20	65.42	-0.32	36,826
Oct 97	69.40	68.50	69.15	+0.20	29,273
Dec 97	71.40	70.40	70.42	-0.42	15,060
Feb 98	73.42	72.60	72.95	+0.02	7,380
Apr 98	75.20	74.52	74.70	-0.20	3,339
Jun 98	71.30	70.65	70.95	+0.20	2,276
Est. sales 20,726 Fri's. sales 21,304					
Fri's open int 94,272 off 274					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 97	81.35	80.45	80.50	-0.65	11,213
Sep 97	81.30	80.35	80.50	-0.77	2,958
Oct 97	81.40	80.65	80.82	-0.67	4,551
Nov 97	82.15	82.35	82.35	-0.77	2,954
Jan 98	83.50	82.85	82.87	-0.55	1,470
Mar 98	83.20	82.60	82.60	-0.45	742
Est. sales 4,502 Fri's. sales 4,998					
Fri's open int 24,144 up 554					
HOGS-Lean (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 97	83.82	83.30	83.70	+0.42	3,171
Aug 97	81.85	81.05	81.15	-0.30	12,470
Oct 97	75.00	74.25	74.65	-0.17	11,239
Dec 97	71.98	71.20	71.50	-0.27	5,190
Feb 98	70.25	69.65	70.00	-0.15	1,824
Est. sales 8,629 Fri's. sales 8,178					
Fri's open int 36,406 off 228					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 97	83.80	80.90	82.87	+0.22	632
Aug 97	82.05	79.25	80.25	-0.50	4,651
Feb 98	72.30	70.40	70.35	-1.02	834
Est. sales 1,460 Fri's. sales 1,665					
Fri's open int 6,127 off 85					

Food

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Jul 97	1551	1515	1551	-6	50
Sep 97	1587	1556	1577	+2	32,257
Dec 97	1636	1607	1628	+1	22,246
Mar 98	1667	1642	1665	+5	21,559
May 98	1685	1660	1685	+5	10,042
Jul 98	1703	1690	1703	+5	1,147
Est. sales 4,551 Fri's. sales 5,998					
Fri's open int 101,257 off 458					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 97	188.00	187.00	187.00	+1.00	439
Sep 97	166.00	161.00	162.00	-2.10	11,307
Dec 97	152.25	147.50	149.50	-1.50	5,249
Mar 98	143.50	140.00	141.00	-0.85	2,517
May 98	138.00	135.00	136.35	-2.65	875
Est. sales 4,402 Fri's. sales 3,632					
Fri's open int 20,898 off 254					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	11.12	11.08	11.12	+0.03	92,417
Mar 98	11.27	11.24	11.26	+0.01	42,614
May 98	11.16	11.12	11.15	+0.01	10,146
Jul 98	11.10	11.06	11.10	+0.03	4,776
Est. sales 4,387 Fri's. sales 9,300					
Fri's open int 152,664 up 106					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 97	75.90	74.80	75.70	+0.75	20,002
Nov 97	78.65	77.75	78.15	+0.30	6,664
Jan 98	81.20	80.80	81.10	+0.30	2,700
Mar 98	84.40	84.00	84.10	+0.35	1,729
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 1,335					
Fri's open int 31,692 up 148					

Metals

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jul 97	320.10	320.00	320.10	-1.50	5
Aug 97	323.40	320.00	320.80	-1.40	105,678
Sep 97			321.40	-1.40	2
Oct 97	325.00	321.80	322.20	-1.50	11,002
Dec 97	327.00	323.40	324.20	-1.60	38,408
Feb 98	327.50	326.20	326.20	-1.60	10,135
Apr 98			328.30	-1.60	4,871
Jun 98	332.30	330.70	330.70	-1.60	7,544
Aug 98			332.30	-1.60	1,331
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 31,444					
Fri's open int 214,421 off 1969					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 97	110.40	109.30	110.20	+2.15	5,436
Aug 97	107.80	106.20	107.00	+2.20	3,640
Sep 97	106.90	104.80	106.30	+2.00	22,689
Oct 97	105.10	105.10	105.10	+1.75	1,461
Nov 97			104.80	+1.70	1,253
Dec 97	104.20	103.00	103.95	+1.60	7,832
Jan 98			103.10	+1.30	735
Feb 98			102.50	+1.25	629
Mar 98	102.30	101.30	101.95	+1.20	1,976
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 7,738					
Fri's open int 49,876 up 779					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Jul 97	430.00	424.30	424.30	-8.40	223
Sep 97	437.50	426.00	427.50	-8.50	62,962
Dec 97	443.00	432.00	433.70	-8.60	14,510
Jan 98			435.50	-8.60	19
Mar 98	449.00	439.90	439.90	-8.60	9,426
May 98			443.70	-8.60	2,857
Jul 98	452.00	447.50	447.50	-8.60	2,002
Sep 98			451.50	-8.60	713
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 8,888					
Fri's open int 96,467 off 1705					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jul 97	409.00	403.50	403.50	-9.20	743
Sep 97			387.70		
Oct 97	395.50	388.20	388.50	-7.20	10,096
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 1,893					
Fri's open int 12,844 up 7					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1559½	1560½	1541.00	1542.00
Forward	1587.00	1588.00	1569½	1570.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2545.00	2550.00	2427.00	2430.00
Forward	2313.00	2314.00	2283.00	2284.00
Lead				
Spot	655.00	656.00	656½	657½
Forward	669.00	670.00	668.00	669.00
Nickel				
Spot	6795.00	6805.00	6825.00	6835.00
Forward	6910.00	6920.00	6940.00	6945.00
Tin				
Spot	5560.00	5570.00	5510.00	5520.00
Forward	5612.00	5614.00	5560.00	5570.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1504.00	1505.00	1481.00	1482.00
Forward	1505.00	1506.00	1487.00	1488.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	94.89	94.87	94.88	-0.02	7,859
Dec 97	94.72	94.71	94.72	-0.04	601
Mar 98			94.67	-0.02	10
Est. sales 280 Fri's. sales 407					
Fri's open int 8,470 off 138					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct					
Sep 97	107-05	106-60	106-61	-07	220,529
Dec 97	106-44	106-45	106-45	-06	2,234
Mar 98			-01		
Est. sales 900 Fri's. sales 40,889					
Fri's open int 222,663 up 3298					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 97	109-20	109-13	109-14	-04	349,467
Dec 97	109-07	109-03	109-03	-04	7,544
Mar 98			108-23	-04	1
Est. sales 32,454 Fri's. sales 70,377					
Fri's open int 357,211 up 6642					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 97	114-07	113-28	113-30	-06	481,358
Dec 97	113-26	113-17	113-18	-06	31,931
Mar 98	113-14	113-08	113-08	-06	13,812
Jun 98			112-29	-06	786
Est. sales 160,000 Fri's. sales 417,810					
Fri's open int 528,760 up 16308					
LIBOR 1-MONTH (CMER) $3 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Jul 97			94.32		17,947
Aug 97	94.34	94.32	94.32		19,384
Sep 97	94.32	94.31	94.31		4,977
Est. sales 7,836 Fri's. sales 3,620					
Fri's open int 48,953 off 712					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 97	114-30	114-05	114-06	-0-21	177,149
Dec 97	N.T.	N.T.	113-26	-0-21	178,275
Est. sales 61,272. Prev. sales: 93,481					
Prev. open int.: 178,275 up 10,238					
GERMAN GOV. BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	103.14	102.52	102.67	-0.22	287,741
Dec 97	102.17	101.75	101.75	-0.31	9,218
Est. sales: 152,015. Prev. sales: 162,875					
Prev. open int.: 296,959 up 2,320					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	137.10	136.12	136.29	-0.49	107,586
Dec 97	N.T.	N.T.	108.34	-0.49	109,476
Est. sales: 44,604. Prev. sales: 36,184					
Prev. open int.: 109,476 off 1,135					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Jul 97			94.25		34,064
Aug 97	94.26	94.24	94.25		19,123
Sep 97	94.23	94.21	94.22	-0.01	539,008
Dec 97	94.07	94.02	94.04	-0.03	452,476
Mar 98	94.02	93.97	93.98	-0.03	310,802
Jun 98	93.92	93.87	93.88	-0.05	257,069
Sep 98	93.83	93.78	93.79	-0.04	207,143
Dec 98	93.71	93.67	93.68	-0.04	152,651
Mar 99	93.70	93.66	93.67	-0.04	114,877
Jun 99	93.66	93.61	93.62	-0.04	89,972
Sep 99	93.62	93.57	93.57	-0.04	75,018
Dec 99	93.55	93.53	93.53	-0.03	68,473
Est. sales 256,150 Fri's. sales 314,365					
Fri's open int 2,678,399 up 4672					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 97	1.6900	1.6828	1.6844		66,325
Dec 97	1.6830	1.6770	1.6786		884
Mar 98			1.6728		3
Est. sales 8,986 Fri's. sales 8,388					
Fri's open int 67,212 up 1960					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 97	.7345	.7329	.7332		40,055
Dec 97	.7380	.7369	.7369		2,483
Mar 98	.7415	.7400	.7400		554
Est. sales 4,560 Fri's. sales 6,578					
Fri's open int 43,523 up 178					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 97	.5654	.5580	.5586		110,494
Dec 97	.5655	.5623	.5622		1,111
Mar 98	.5676	.5676	.5658		345
Est. sales 72,062 Fri's. sales 36,440					
Fri's open int 112,252 up 5672					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 97	.8897	.8840	.8846		57,143
Dec 97	.8990	.8960	.8961		1,431
Mar 98			.9078		108
Est. sales 10,696 Fri's. sales 15,908					
Fri's open int 58,682 up 435					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 97	.6876	.6805	.6817		46,369
Dec 97	.6921	.6883	.6889		1,270
Mar 98			.6961		568
Est. sales 16,026 Fri's. sales 14,243					
Fri's open int 48,257 off 975					
MEXICAN PESO (CMER) 500,000 pesos, $ per peso					
Sep 97	.12480	.12385	.12405		18,886
Dec 97	.11990	.11955	.11972		10,609
Mar 98	.11607	.11590	.11595		4,250
Est. sales 3,445 Fri's. sales 10,580					
Fri's open int 35,434 off 585					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	92.85	92.82	92.84	-0.02	121,504
Dec 97	92.66	92.60	92.61	-0.04	130,360
Mar 98	92.55	92.49	92.50	-0.04	102,393
Jun 98	92.54	92.48	92.49	-0.05	67,667
Sep 98	92.57	92.50	92.51	-0.05	46,507
Dec 98	92.60	92.53	92.54	-0.05	34,690
Mar 99	92.62	92.56	92.57	-0.04	30,502
Est. sales: 58,342. Prev. sales: 93,142					
Prev. open int.: 585,770 off 4,269					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	96.87	Unch	3,621
Aug 97	96.85	96.84	96.84	-0.03	1,141
Sep 97	96.84	96.77	96.78	-0.06	286,057
Dec 97	96.74	96.64	96.64	-0.10	264,634
Mar 98	96.67	96.54	96.54	-0.11	261,572
Jun 98	96.53	96.40	96.40	-0.12	187,577
Sep 98	96.35	96.22	96.23	-0.11	155,280
Dec 98	96.10	95.96	95.98	-0.11	112,660
Mar 99	95.87	95.75	95.76	-0.10	88,538
Est. sales: 335,481. Prev. sales: 105,821					
Prev. open int.: 1,518,271 up 18,010					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	93.41	93.32	93.33	-0.05	113,738
Dec 97	93.82	93.71	93.73	-0.05	91,306
Mar 98	94.20	94.11	94.12	-0.04	52,514
Jun 98	94.48	94.40	94.40	-0.05	39,753
Sep 98	94.68	94.59	94.61	-0.03	29,510
Dec 98	94.79	94.72	94.72	-0.03	21,162
Mar 99	94.77	94.70	94.71	-0.02	11,007
Jun 99	94.69	94.62	94.62	-0.02	5,444
Est. sales: 39,349. Prev. sales: 55,245					
Prev. open int.: 364,434 up 5,760					

Industrials

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	73.70	73.25	73.48	+0.09	12,237
Dec 97	73.70	73.20	73.47	+0.12	47,287
Mar 98	74.85	74.41	74.65	+0.07	8,986
May 98	75.55	73.20	75.40	-0.10	2,166
Jul 98	76.10	75.90	75.95	-0.05	1,334
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 12,739					
Fri's open int 77,491 up 1761					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Aug 97	53.00	51.50	51.67	-0.68	33,806
Sep 97	53.35	52.20	52.46	-0.54	26,778
Oct 97	54.20	53.05	53.26	-0.49	21,143
Nov 97	55.25	54.05	54.16	-0.49	15,428
Dec 97	56.20	54.90	55.01	-0.49	16,059
Jan 98	56.40	55.60	55.61	-0.44	13,410
Feb 98	56.45	55.75	55.91	-0.39	7,051
Mar 98	55.90	55.21	55.21	-0.34	6,421
Apr 98	54.60	54.00	54.01	-1.69	3,099
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 27,650					
Fri's open int 149,214 up 1460					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Aug 97	19.60	18.93	18.99	-0.34	68,275
Sep 97	19.79	19.10	19.13	-0.36	63,679
Oct 97	19.82	19.20	19.23	-0.33	41,526
Nov 97	19.85	19.31	19.32	-0.37	21,176
Dec 97	19.75	19.35	19.38	-0.39	44,111
Jan 98	19.72	19.42	19.42	-0.29	23,036
Feb 98	19.77	19.45	19.45	-0.28	10,609
Mar 98	19.79	19.47	19.48	-0.27	5,553
Apr 98			19.51	-0.26	4,931
May 98	19.58	19.54	19.54	-0.25	7,099
Est. sales 99,060 Fri's. sales 63,591					
Fri's open int 412,768 off 2136					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Aug 97	2.155	2.110	2.145		34,486
Sep 97	2.150	2.110	2.150		27,800
Oct 97	2.160	2.125	2.160		24,578
Nov 97	2.280	2.260	2.280		11,510
Dec 97	2.415	2.395	2.415		15,106
Jan 98	2.460	2.435	2.460		15,483
Feb 98	2.375	2.360	2.375		10,448
Mar 98	2.260	2.255	2.260		7,050
Apr 98	2.135	2.128	2.135		3,429
May 98	2.180	2.090	2.100		2,866
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 21,595					
Fri's open int 201,218 up 434					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Aug 97	60.10	58.10	58.35	-0.91	31,165
Sep 97	58.60	56.90	57.11	-0.91	17,846
Oct 97	56.80	55.30	55.46	-0.77	8,111
Nov 97	54.90	54.69	54.69	-0.74	3,028
Dec 97	55.30	54.36	54.36	-0.72	6,372
Jan 98	55.50	54.60	54.61	-0.72	5,144
Feb 98	55.50	55.01	55.01	-0.72	1,412
Mar 98			55.66	-0.74	3,290
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 29,316					
Fri's open int 77,618 up 76					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Aug 97	165.25	160.25	160.75	-1.25	25,898
Sep 97	166.75	162.00	162.50	-1.00	7,997
Oct 97	168.50	164.25	165.00	-0.75	7,400
Nov 97	170.00	166.00	166.75	-1.00	4,444
Dec 97	171.50	167.75	168.25	-1.00	10,206
Jan 98	171.75	169.00	169.25	-0.75	6,157
Feb 98	169.75	169.25	169.50	-1.00	3,147
Mar 98	168.00	168.00	168.25	-1.00	1,755
Est. sales: 17,535. Prev. sales: 6,122					
Prev. open int.: 71,361 up 449					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Aug 97	18.45	17.80	17.82	-0.27	35,130
Sep 97	18.46	17.85	17.86	-0.26	73,286
Oct 97	18.55	17.95	17.99	-0.23	17,885
Nov 97	18.62	18.17	18.12	-0.25	10,447
Dec 97	18.70	18.28	18.24	-0.25	15,663
Jan 98	18.70	18.32	18.27	-0.24	11,171
Feb 98	18.38	18.27	18.27	-0.22	4,487
Mar 98	18.34	18.31	18.26	-0.21	2,604
Est. sales: 71,585. Prev. sales: 27,978					
Prev. open int.: 178,123 off 499					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 97	929.70	918.10	923.50	-0.90	179,009
Dec 97	938.90	929.50	931.90	-2.40	5,275
Mar 98			944.30		1,752
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 49,170					
Fri's open int 186,454 up 1046					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep 97	4881.0	4814.0	4880.0	+48.0	71,240
Dec 97	4936.5	4936.0	4941.0	+47.0	4,174
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	4982.0	+48.0	101
Est. sales: 12,256. Prev. sales: 10,139					
Prev. open int.: 75,458 up 585					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	N.A.	N.A.
Reuters	1,900.80	1,904.30
D.J. Futures	147.69	147.14
CRB	234.43	233.56

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

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THE MONEY REPORT
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

مكتبة من الاجل

صكذا من الاصل

EUROPE

Raytheon Sells Most Appliance Operations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts — Raytheon Co. said Monday that it had sold three of its five appliance units for $750 million, generating cash to help finance the company's recent expansion in defense electronics.

The deal with Goodman Holding Co. of Houston includes the Amana brand of kitchen appliances and manufacturing plants in Arkansas, Iowa, South Carolina and Tennessee, Raytheon said.

Goodman agreed to pay $55[illegible] million for the home appliance, air-conditioning and commercial-cooking segments of Raytheon Appliance Group.

Other parties, which Raytheon declined to name, bought the rights to collect $200 million in bills owed to the three units.

Raytheon will keep two parts of the appliance group — its market-leading commercial laundry business and a unit that makes electronic controls for appliances. Those two businesses account for 21 percent of the appliance operation's sales and 51 percent of its profit.

It was not immediately clear whether any jobs would be affected by the transaction.

Raytheon said it would use the proceeds from the deals toward two major purchases aimed at making it a $21 billion company and a major player in the defense-electronics business.

Federal regulators this month approved Raytheon's purchase of Texas Instruments Inc.'s defense and electronics unit. The company is still awaiting clearance of its purchase of Hughes Electronics Corp.'s defense business.

The sale announced Monday also is subject to federal approval. A Raytheon executive said the company expected to close the deal in September.

Raytheon shares were [illegible] $55.125 late Monday, up 93[illegible] cents. (AP, Bloomberg)

FOR INVESTMENT INFORMATION
Read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT.
Herald Tribune

ICI Shares Get Boost From Du Pont Bid For Chemicals Unit

By Charles V. Bagli
New York Times Service

LONDON — Shares of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC rose 8.6 percent Monday, a day after Du Pont Co. announced it would buy ICI's industrial chemical businesses for $3 billion.

The deal, announced late Sunday, would help ICI fund its $8 billion purchase of Unilever NV's specialty-chemicals businesses, completed last week, and would give Du Pont a global reach into the volatile commodity chemical markets that ICI is seeking to leave.

Already the global leader in the production of titanium dioxide, a white pigment that provides color, brightness and opacity in paper, plastics and paint, Du Pont would see its share of the $7 billion worldwide market for that chemical jump to 35 percent from 25 percent.

ICI was its closest competitor in the titanium-dioxide market.

Du Pont, which in recent years has tried to refocus itself in several key areas, would also extend its reach with the acquisition of ICI's manufacturing plants for polyester films, resins and fibers, moving from a strong regional player into the global arena.

"This is a very exciting acquisition for Du Pont and our employees," said John Krol, president and chief executive of Du Pont. "It directly strengthens our strategy for global growth."

While Du Pont will be gaining market share in bulk chemicals, the deal reflects ICI's desire to lessen its dependence on these businesses, which are highly cyclical, in favor of a greater focus on specialty chemicals, which provide more consistent earnings.

Under the deal with Unilever, ICI is adding businesses that produce chemicals used in adhesives, starch, food ingredients and flavorings, with annual sales of nearly $5 billion.

As part of the same strategy, ICI has also agreed to sell its majority stake in a subsidiary, ICI Australia Ltd., for about $1.64 billion to a group of investors.

Du Pont's deal with ICI isione of the company's largest acquisitions since 1981, when it purchased the energy company Conoco Inc. for $7.3 billion.

Last year, Du Pont had about $44 billion in revenue, with its chemical business generating about $25 billion in sales and the energy component providing the remaining $19 billion. Mr. Krol said he expected the latest acquisition to add about $3.5 billion in revenue over the next several years.

Du Pont said it expected to close the latest transaction early in 1998. The company will acquire ICI's factories in France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Britain and Japan, in addition to operations in North Carolina, Virginia and Delaware.

ICI's shares rose 69.5 pence in London to close at 880 $14.90). Du Pont shares were quoted in late New York trading at $62.375, down 87.5 cents.

BT to Send Aides for Talks On MCI Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC said Monday that it would send top executives across the Atlantic for face-to-face talks with its prospective partner, MCI Communications Corp., after the U.S. telephone operator's surprise profit warning last week.

The $24 billion takeover of MCI by BT, which would create one of the world's biggest telecommunications concerns, was thrown into question when MCI said Thursday that losses from its local-phone business would be $800 million this year, double previous forecasts.

BT said Friday that it could not rule out renegotiating the deal.

"There will be face-to-face meetings" between BT and MCI executives, a BT spokeswoman said Monday. "We need information and we need the line straight."

BT shares rose 13 pence, to 457 pence, in London.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

U.S. Moves on Finance Trade

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The United States revived efforts Monday to liberalize global trade in financial services by presenting a fresh offer to open its banking and insurance markets to foreign operators and pressing rapidly developing countries in Asia and Latin America to follow suit.

Washington's offer to put banks and insurers from other countries on the same footing in the U.S. market as their big American competitors is conditional on winning market-opening commitments from a substantial number of other countries, Jeffrey Lang, the deputy U.S. trade representative, said.

"Major emerging markets in Asia and Latin America are absolutely critical" to reaching an agreement by a December deadline, said Mr. Lang, who made his comments before American officials formally presented the U.S. offer at the World Trade Organization in Geneva.

Mr. Lang declined to specify individual targets, but U.S. and European officials have mentioned South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, India and Brazil as being at the top of their lists. Malaysia, for example, has offered to allow foreigners to buy as much as 40 percent of local financial-service companies, a move that could actually require the insurer American International Group Inc. to get rid of half of its 80 percent holding in a Malaysian insurer.

The American offer, which followed similar moves by the European Union and Japan in the past two weeks, was welcomed by WTO officials because the huge U.S. market makes Washington's participation vital to an accord. A U.S. decision to withdraw from a previous round of negotiations in 1995 torpedoed an accord then, although many countries have made interim commitments that run until the end of this year.

"Without them, there is no deal," one official said, referring to the United States.

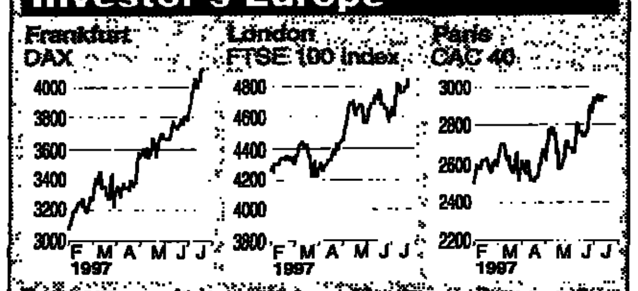
WTO members had set a deadline of Monday for presenting offers. Negotiators will meet Thursday in Geneva to discuss them.

Mr. Lang said he was encouraged by signs that developing countries increasingly regarded opening their own markets as essential to tapping global capital markets to finance their growth. WTO officials agreed, saying that neither Thailand nor the Philippines had shown signs of backtracking in the talks despite recent financial turmoil that forced them to devalue their currencies.

Under the new offer, the United States would open up its financial-services markets to new investment from non-U.S. companies, instead of only to companies that have established U.S. subsidiaries as at present. Unlike the U.S. offer of 1995, the new proposal also makes non-U.S. companies eligible to benefit from any future financial-services deregulation in the United States.

Non-U.S. companies would have the same opportunities to conduct interstate banking as their American counterparts, and they no longer would have to pay special fees for supervisory examinations.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	948.17	936.51	+1.25
Brussels	BEL-20	2,501.32	2,492.41	+0.36
Frankfurt	DAX	4,124.19	4,040.97	+2.06
Copenhagen	Stock Market	632.31	624.77	+1.21
Helsinki	HEX General	3,417.81	3,384.29	+0.99
Oslo	OBX	675.99	676.49	-0.07
London	FTSE 100	4,857.40	4,799.50	+1.21
Madrid	Stock Exchange	628.10	621.48	+1.07
Milan	MIBTEL	14068	14018	+0.36
Paris	CAC-40	Closed	2,941.59	
Stockholm	SX 16	3,512.46	3,479.21	+0.96
Vienna	ATX	1,392.98	1,386.85	[illegible]
Zurich	SPI	3,683.69	3,661.10	+0.62

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale** refused to withdraw a loan it had granted to **Offshore Engineering & Construction Co.** of Iran despite a warning by a U.S. senator that the deal would violate the America's 1996 Iran-Libya Sanctions Act. WestLB said it was not breaching any laws.
- **Russia**'s central-bank chief accused the commercial bank **Unikombank** of misappropriating $500 million in government money and said Finance Ministry officials had broken rules in their dealings with it.
- **British Midland Airways** signed a deal with **Airbus Industrie**, the European plane-making consortium, to buy 11 A320 and nine A321 aircraft for about $1 billion.
- **Lufthansa Service Holding AG**, the catering division of the German airline, is planning to seek a bourse listing in the second half of 1998, but **Lufthansa** will retain a majority stake.
- **W.H. Smith Group PLC**'s share price rose nearly 3 percent, to close at 350.5 pence ($5.94), after reports that the book and paper retailer faced a takeover bid. *AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters*

Alcatel 'Rumors' Irk Lagardere

Reuters

PARIS — Lagardere SA hit back Monday at reports that its rival, Alcatel Alsthom, would be given an important role in Thomson-CSF now that plans to sell a stake in the French defense electronics company have been called off.

Lagardere and Alcatel both bid for Thomson-CSF before the new Socialist-led government canceled the sale Friday. The two also bid last year for the parent company, Thomson SA, in another sale that was canceled.

"Governments change but the same rumors are being repeated and still favor the same group, Alcatel," a Lagardere spokesman said. "As happened last year, it is being said that they have won in advance before the new process has even begun."

In canceling the sale of a 58 percent stake in Thomson-CSF, the government said it would soon draw up a new plan with Thomson-CSF at the center of a French defense industry. Alcatel has teamed with the French warplane manufacturer Dassault in the Thomson discussions, while Lagardere's partner is Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG of Germany.

SBC-Warburg Ventures Into Russia

Bloomberg News

MOSCOW — SBC-Warburg, the investment-banking arm of Swiss Bank Corp., said Monday that it would form a joint venture with the Russian brokerage Brunswick Investment Ltd. to enter the booming Russian stock business.

SBC-Warburg will combine its Russian corporate-finance operation with Brunswick into a new company called Brunswick Warburg, with SBC-Warburg owning 50 percent. Brunswick managers and Brunswick Investment Ltd. will hold the remaining 50 percent.

The venture comes amid consolidation in the Russian securities industry and a rally in Russian stocks that has seen some stock indexes rise by 150 percent this year. Last week, Renaissance Capital Group, one of Russia's largest securities firms, merged with International Company for Finance and Investment, Russia's fifth-largest bank.

The joint venture "will create a powerful new presence in investment banking in Russia," said Gerard De Geer, a founding partner of Brunswick.

Brunswick will gain a deep-pocketed partner with an established international distribution operation for Brunswick's Russian equities. SBC-Warburg will gain research expertise in Russian equity and access to Brunswick's clients, which represent about a third of the Russian market, said Martin Andersson, who comes to the new venture as chief executive from Brunswick.

Merrill Lynch Buys Slice of Bezeq

Bloomberg News

TEL AVIV — The government said Monday it had sold a 12.4 percent stake of Bezeq Corp. to Merrill Lynch & Co. for $250 million, sending the phone company's shares higher and taking the state closer to its target for asset sales.

Merrill Lynch paid $50 million for a 2.5 percent share of Bezeq, according to Tsipi Livni, head of Israel's Government Companies Authority. It then bought the rest of the 90.6 million shares for $200 million and has an option to sell them back if it cannot resell them by the end of February 1998, he said.

Bezeq's shares closed 1.5 percent higher, at 10.26 shekels, ($2.88) after the sale was announced. The purchase price indicated that Merrill had paid an average of $2.76 a share.

The sale brought the Israeli government closer to its goal of selling 4 billion shekels of state assets this year.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, July 14
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
AEX index: 948.17 — Previous: 936.51

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	48.30	46.40	46.60	44.80
Aegon	155.80	152.60	154.70	151.60
Ahold	177.50	174.70	176.90	174.30
Akzo Nobel	283.90	280	281	281
Baan Co.	158.80	150.50	150.50	152.70
Bols Wess cva	38.70	38.10	38.50	38.10
CSM cva	105.80	101.50	103.70	104
Dordtsche Pet	428.80	423.50	426.90	426.90
DSM	221	215	218.60	213.90
Elsevier	35.20	34.60	34.70	34.70
Fortis Amev	97	95.10	95.90	95.30
Getronics	72.60	71	71.70	71.20
G-Broc cva	75.80	73.20	73.70	72.60
Hagemeyer	106.80	102.50	106	102.20
Heineken	341.50	334	334	340
Hoogovens cva	113.90	113	113	112.80
Hunt Douglas	176.80	172.50	174	174
ING Group	104	102.30	103	102.90
KLM	71.90	71	71.50	70.90
KNP BT	45	43.90	44	44.20
KPN	83.50	82.70	83.50	83.10
Nedlloyd Gp	61.90	58.30	61.30	58.10
Nutricia	334.90	331	332.30	332
Oce Grinten	263.40	260.70	261.60	261.80
Philips Elec	151.50	147.60	148.80	146.70
Polygram	108	106	106	106
Randstad Hdg	229.90	217	225	217
Robeco	199.40	197.60	197.60	194.10
Rodamco	68.50	67.90	67.90	68
Rolinco	199	198.20	198.60	194.50
Rorento	117.80	117.40	117.80	116.30
Unilever cva	448.70	445	447.40	446
Vendex Intl	115.60	113.30	115.20	113
VNU	47.10	46.20	47.10	46.10
Wolters Kl cva	259.30	257.50	258.90	257.20

Bangkok
SET index: 611.91 — Previous: 628.55

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	250	216	218	240
Bangkok Bk F	240	226	234	232
Krung Thai Bk	34	32	32.25	34
PTT Explor	394	370	384	408
Siam Cement F	512	500	504	510
Siam Com Bk F	118	113	115	117
Telecomasia	35.50	33.25	33.75	36
Thai Airways	54.50	49.50	49.50	55
Thai Farm Bk F	140	136	136	138
Utd Comm	111	99	110	103

Bombay
Sensex 30 index: 4225.82 — Previous: 4321.98

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bajaj Auto	865	846	848.50	893.25
Hindust Lever	1374	1330	1356.50	1386.25
Hindust Petlm	488.75	477	482.25	474.25
Ind Dev Bk	99	96	99	101.50
ITC	553.50	494.50	507.50	543.50
Mahanagar Tel	290.75	284	285	290
Reliance Ind	352	345	348	356.25
State Bk India	342	334	336.50	350
Steel Authority	25.50	23.75	25.50	25
Tata Eng Loco	432.75	419.25	426	439.50

Brussels
BEL-20 index: 2501.32 — Previous: 2492.41

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almanij	16400	16200	16200	16225
Barco Ind	7650	7500	7610	7490
BBL	9790	9660	9790	9770
CBR	3240	3190	3190	3220
Colruyt	19125	18750	19125	19350
Delhaize Lion	1960	1940	1940	1940
Electrabel	7860	7810	7850	7810
Electrafina	3590	3570	3570	3580
Fortis AG	8000	7930	7980	7910
Gevaert	3300	3260	3270	3300
GBL	6010	5950	5960	6010
Gen Banque	15050	14850	14925	14975
Kredietbank	15250	15050	15150	15125
Petrofina	13575	13325	13325	13550
Powerfin	4970	4940	4950	4950
Royale Belge	11050	10950	10950	11000
Soc Gen Belg	3695	3640	3650	3650
Solvay	21850	21600	21600	21775
Tractebel	14900	14850	14850	14875
UCB	136400	129000	135000	129000

Copenhagen
Stock index: 632.31 — Previous: 624.77

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
BG Bank	410	398	400	397
Carlsberg B	367	363	365	367
Codan Fors	965	949	965	945
Danisco	415	409	412	412
Den Danske Bk	755	725	742	750
D/S Svendborg B	394000	386000	394000	395000
D/S 1912 B	275000	270000	275000	270000
FLS Ind B	235	200	230	232
Kob Lufthavne	786.57	780	780	780
Nvo Nordisk B	735	725	730	734
Sophus Ber B	1001	983	1000	979
Tele Danmk B	381	375	379.62	373
Tryg Baltica	425	399	425	400
Unidanmark A	455	438	438	443

Frankfurt
DAX: 4124.19 — Previous: 4040.97

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB B	1850	1750	1810	1740
Adidas	228.90	227	228.50	226
Allianz Hdg	439	431.50	433	416
Altana	185	178	184	186
Bk Berlin	38.60	38.50	38.50	38.30
BASF	68.30	67.50	67.55	66.97
Bayer Hypo Bk	57.60	57	57.35	56.50
Bay.Vereinsbank	78.40	76.20	78.25	75.50
Bayer	74.03	73.65	73.85	72.45
Beiersdorf	90.30	88.70	89.20	89.60
Bewag	41.28	41	41	41
BMW	1539	1493	1539	1486
CKAG Colonia	188	183	188	176
Commerzbank	53.30	52.70	53.10	52
Daimler Benz	148.95	146.40	148.60	145.05
Degussa	93.50	92.50	93	92
Deutsche Bank	107.30	106.75	107.30	106.05
Deut Telekom	42.85	42.55	42.65	42.55
Dresdner Bank	70.10	69	69.90	68.70
Fresenius	358	347	356.50	354
Fresenius Med	148.80	146.50	147.80	147.60
Fried. Krupp	352.50	346	350.50	349.50
Gehe	123.50	120.20	123.50	122
Heidelbg Zmt	156	150	156	165
Henkel pfd	105	104.50	104.50	105.25
HEW	459.50	459.50	459.50	459.50
Hochtief	84.50	82	83	85.80
Hoechst	80.50	79.75	80	78.55
Karstadt	625.50	616.50	621.50	610
Lahmeyer	82.30	81.10	82	81.10
Linde	1343	1310	1315	1290
Lufthansa	34	33.60	33.90	32.75
MAN	543	536	543	540
Mannesmann	806	797.50	[illegible]	796.50
Metallgesellschaft	38.95	38.10	38.70	38.98
Metro	220.85	217.50	219.20	220
Munch Rueck R	6410	6260	6350	5950
Preussag	[illegible]	542	547	543
RWE	[illegible]	[illegible]	73.85	74.60
SAP pfd	408	401	405.50	398
Schering	199.40	198	198.50	195.30
SGL Carbon	250	248	249.50	247.50
Siemens	115.45	114.30	114.65	112.60
Springer (Axel)	1670	1670	1670	1670
Suedzucker	948	947	948	930
Thyssen	440.50	435	440.50	432
Veba	103.90	103.10	103.50	102.30
VEW	570	570	570	571.50
Viag	796.50	790	790.20	793.50
Volkswagen	1482	1453	1481	1425

Helsinki
HEX General index: 3417.81 — Previous: 3384.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Enso A	50	49.30	49.50	49.10
Huhtamaki I	239	236	237	236
Kemira	52	51.20	51.20	51.50
Kesko	77	76.70	77	77
Merita A	20.40	19.80	20.30	19.80
Metra B	174	171	174	170
Metsa-Serla B	45.80	44.50	45.20	45.50
Neste	138	137	137	137
Nokia A	431	419	428.20	419
Orion-Yhtymae	198	197	197	197.50
Outokumpu A	105.50	104.50	105	104.40
UPM-Kymmene	136.50	135	135	134.50
Valmet	90.80	90	90.50	90

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 15378.94 — Previous: 15225.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.55	8.30	8.35	8.30
Bk East Asia	32.70	32	32.10	31.90
Cathay Pacific	15	14.45	14.70	14.45
Cheung Kong	78.25	76.50	77.25	77.75
CK Infrastruct	23.95	23.30	23.40	23.75
China Light	43.50	43	43.20	42.80
Citic Pacific	48.40	47.40	47.60	47.80
Dao Heng Bk	45.20	44.50	45	43.80
First Pacific	9.50	9.15	9.30	9.10
Hang Lung Dev	14.15	14.05	14.10	14
Hang Seng Bk	115	111.50	112	111
Henderson Inv	8.65	8.50	8.65	8.45
Henderson Ld	70.50	69	69.25	69.25
HK China Gas	15.35	14.85	15.25	14.70
HK Electric	31.80	30.20	31.40	30.10
HK Telecomm	18.85	18.20	18.60	18.15
Hopewell Hdgs	5.25	4.95	5.10	4.93
HSBC Hdgs	250	246	249	245
Hutchison Wh	67.75	66	66.25	66.75
Hysan Dev	23.60	23	23.15	23.30
Johnson El Hdg	22.60	21.50	22.20	21.35
Kerry Props	19.20	19.10	19.20	19.10
New World Dev	49.30	48.10	48.70	48.10
Oriental Press	3.13	2.95	2.95	3
Pearl Oriental	1.20	1.15	1.16	1.18
SHK Props	94.50	92	92.25	92.50
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.83	4.70	4.73	4.78
Sino Land Co.	7.95	7.70	7.75	7.90
Sth China Post	7.65	7.40	7.55	7.35
Swire Pac A	70	68.25	68.25	69
Wharf Hdgs	33.50	32.40	33.20	32.40
Wheelock	18.25	17.90	18.10	17.90

Jakarta
Composite index: 722.50 — Previous: 723.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	8700	8525	8550	8675
Bk Intl Indon	1900	1775	1800	1900
Bk Negara	1525	1475	1500	1525
Gudang Garm	9550	9450	9450	9425
Indocement	4650	4450	4550	4375
Indofood	5550	5450	5550	5450
Indosat	7550	7425	7525	7425
Sampoerna HM	9450	9325	9400	9425
Semen Gresik	5100	4975	4975	5075
Telekomunikasi	3975	3900	3975	3925

Johannesburg
All Market: 7288.58 — Previous: 7247.99

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amalgamatd Bks	32.85	32.40	32.60	32.40
AngloAm Coal	268.50	266	266.50	268.50
AngloAm-Corp	269.25	267.50	267.50	268
AngloAm Gold	262	261	261	258.50
AngloAm Ind	195	192	192	193
AVMIN	14.80	14.50	14.75	14.50
Barlow	49.80	49.50	49.80	49.50
C.G. Smith	25.40	25	25	25.15
De Beers	166.50	165	165.50	166.25
Driefontein	33.25	33	33.25	31.50
Fst Natl Bk	37.50	36.60	37.50	36.50
Gencor	19.95	19.75	19.80	19.70
GFSA	96.25	96	96.25	95.75
Imperial Hdgs	63	62	62	63
Ingwe Coal	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Iscor	2.95	2.86	2.94	2.87
Johnnies Indl	66	65	65.25	65.50
Liberty Hdgs	367	362	366	363
Liberty Life	142	140	141.75	140
LibLife Strat	17.75	17.50	17.75	17.50
Minorco	100.50	100	100	100
Nampak	19	18.60	18.65	18.75
Nedcor	100	99.50	99.75	100
Rembrandt Gp	46.50	46	46.20	46.70
Richemont	71.25	70.75	70.75	71
Rust Platinum	76	75.50	75.50	75.50
SA Breweries	141.75	140.25	141	140.25
Samancor	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50
Sasol	58.75	57.75	58	58.50
SBIC	214.25	213.25	214.25	213
Tiger Oats	79.50	78	79	78

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1015.50 — Previous: 1017.41

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMMB Hdgs	14.60	14.40	14.60	14.50
Genting	12.40	11.10	12.20	11.10
Mal Banking	25.50	24.90	25.25	25.25
Mal Intl Ship F	6.90	6.65	6.70	6.70
Petronas Gas	8.80	8.55	8.70	8.90
Proton	11.20	11	11.10	11.10
Public Bk	4.02	3.80	3.94	3.84
Renong	3.12	3.04	3.12	3.06
Resorts World	8.40	7.50	8.40	7.70
Rothmans PM	26.75	26.25	26.50	26.25
Sime Darby	8.20	7.85	8.10	8.20
Telekom Mal	11.10	10.90	11	11
Tenaga	11.30	11.10	11.10	11.30
Utd Engineers	18.10	17.60	18	17.90
YTL	6.85	6.50	6.50	6.85

London
FT-SE 100: 4857.40 — Previous: 4799.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	8.63	8.46	8.61	8.53
Allied Domecq	4.54	4.46	4.52	4.50
Anglian Water	7.67	7.50	7.63	7.50
Argos	6.10	6.05	6.09	6
Asda Group	1.43	1.40	1.42	1.43
Assoc Br Foods	5.41	5.35	5.36	5.48
BAA	5.89	5.82	5.85	5.86
Barclays	12.38	12.03	12.32	12.16
Bass	8.34	8.21	8.31	8.24
BAT Ind	5.52	5.37	5.48	5.39
Bank Scotland	4.27	4.18	4.22	4.18
Blue Circle	4.08	3.99	4.08	4.07
BOC Group	10.47	10.25	10.35	10.29
Boots	7.91	7.71	7.82	7.85
BPB Ind	3.07	3.02	3.06	3
Brit Aerosp	13.37	13.15	13.25	13.25
Brit Airways	6.92	6.84	6.86	6.89
BG	2.30	2.24	2.28	2.28
Brit Land	6.40	6.22	6.40	6.29
Brit Petm	7.90	7.79	7.90	7.82
BSkyB	4.58	4.43	4.52	4.39
Brit Steel	1.52	1.48	1.52	1.44
Brit Telecom	4.60	4.40	4.57	4.43
BTR	2	1.92	1.96	1.96
Burmah Castrol	10	9.83	9.95	9.99
Burton Gp	1.27	1.24	1.26	1.25
Cable Wireless	5.89	5.75	5.83	5.72
Cadbury Schw	5.75	5.56	5.71	5.68
Carlton Comm	5.22	5.15	5.19	5.10
Comml Union	7.07	6.80	7.04	6.69
Compass Gp	6.03	5.95	5.99	6.07
Courtaulds	3.12	3.05	3.09	3.07
Dixons	5.61	5.47	5.54	5.46
Electrocomponents	4.32	4.27	4.30	4.25
EMI Group	11.21	11.02	11.03	11.27
Energy Group	6.50	6.43	6.46	6.50
Enterprise Oil	6.99	6.83	6.95	6.87
Fam Colonial	1.69	1.67	1.69	1.67
Genl Accident	9.09	9	9.04	8.98
GEC	3.88	3.67	3.79	3.76
GKN	10.15	9.93	10.15	9.88
Glaxo Wellcome	13.99	13.20	13.49	13.18
Granada Gp	7.90	7.80	7.86	7.87
Grand Met	6.16	6.05	[illegible]	6.15
GRE	2.78	[illegible]	2.76	2.74
Greenalls Gp	4.72	[illegible]	4.70	4.68
Guinness	[illegible]	6.05	6.12	6.18
GUS	6.28	6.03	6.19	6.15
Hays	5.82	5.76	5.79	5.80
HSBC Hldgs	19.90	18.95	19.07	18.66
ICI	8.90	8.39	8.82	8.10
Impl Tobacco	3.68	3.63	3.64	3.65
Kingfisher	7.20	7.10	7.14	7.14
Ladbroke	2.53	2.41	2.49	2.43
Land Sec	9.37	9.13	9.34	9.27
Lasmo	2.71	2.66	2.70	2.68
Legal Genl Grp	4.38	4.33	4.35	4.36
Lloyds TSB Gp	6.77	6.60	6.65	6.66
LucasVarity	1.95	1.91	1.93	1.94
Marks Spencer	5.66	5.53	5.59	5.62
MEPC	5.13	5.06	5.09	5.12
Mercury Asset	13.07	12.86	12.99	12.83
National Grid	2.48	2.43	2.45	2.44
Natl Power	5.51	5.37	5.43	5.40
NatWest	8.72	8.51	8.60	8.69
Next	7.40	7.18	7.31	7.19
Norwich Union	3.32	3.17	3.20	3.18
Orange	2.09	2.04	2.07	2.04
P&O	6.35	6.31	6.33	6.34
Pearson	6.82	6.76	6.77	6.74
Pilkington	1.20	1.17	1.19	1.18
PowerGen	7.69	7.54	[illegible]	7.52
Premier Farnell	4.65	4.55	[illegible]	4.62
Prudential	6.13	6.02	6.07	5.97
Railtrack Gp	7.27	7.15	7.21	7.23
Rank Group	3.87	3.65	3.66	3.61
Reckitt Colm	9.40	9.30	9.40	9.32
Redland	2.94	2.87	2.90	2.87
Reed Intl	5.95	5.85	5.89	5.92
Rentokil Initial	2.24	2.16	2.22	2.15
Reuters Hdgs	5.94	5.84	5.89	5.83
Rexam	2.30	2.25	2.28	2.27
RMC Group	9.05	8.95	9.05	9.06
Rolls Royce	2.24	2.15	2.16	2.22
Royal Bk Scot	6.13	6.07	6.07	6.11
RTZ reg	10.16	10.06	10.10	10.18
Royal & Sun All	4.67	4.59	4.65	4.59
Safeway	3.91	3.82	3.85	3.95
Sainsbury	4.30	4.20	4.23	4.30
Schroders	17.65	17.47	17.56	17.56
Scot Newcastle	7.41	7.25	7.31	7.38
Scot Power	4.50	4.38	4.50	4.28
Securicor	2.73	2.65	2.65	2.74
Severn Trent	8.70	8.56	8.63	8.63
Shell Transp R	4.29	4.21	4.26	4.21
Siebe	10.05	9.98	10	9.97
Smith Nephew	1.65	1.62	1.65	1.63
SmithKline	12.52	12.03	12.34	11.98
Smiths Ind	7.33	7.19	7.30	7.23
Sthern Elec	4.73	4.72	4.71	4.69
Stagecoach	6.80	6.70	6.80	6.75
Stand Charter	9.77	9.60	9.77	9.71
Tate & Lyle	4.38	4.34	4.35	4.36
Tesco	4.35	4.28	4.30	4.33
Thames Water	7.59	7.47	7.59	7.47
3I Group	4.92	4.86	4.90	4.94
TI Group	4.95	4.85	4.87	4.93
Tomkins	2.84	2.80	2.83	2.81
Unilever	17.70	17.50	17.56	17.59
Utd Assurance	4.35	4.27	4.33	4.34
Utd News	7.15	7.08	7.15	7.10
Utd Utilities	7.40	7.17	7.26	7.20
Vendome Lx uts	4.72	4.67	4.67	4.78
Vodafone	2.99	2.93	2.95	3
Whitbread	8.35	8.27	8.32	8.33
Williams Hdgs	3.25	3.22	3.24	3.22
Wolseley	4.58	4.32	4.41	4.29
WPP Group	2.42	2.38	2.40	2.38
Zeneca	21.65	20	21.59	20.60

Madrid
Bolsa index: 628.10 — Previous: 623.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	28990	28500	28520	28450
ACESA	1920	1880	1890	1910
Aguas Barcelon	6090	6000	6060	6050
Argentaria	9650	9510	9600	9470
BBV	12980	12860	12980	12810
Banesto	1510	1485	1495	1495
Bankinter	27600	27230	27330	27390
Bco Centro Hisp	6090	6000	6070	6030
Bco Popular	38220	37800	38000	38180
Bco Santander	4755	4635	4750	4700
CEPSA	5030	4965	4995	4980
Continente	3375	3300	3345	3375
Corp Mapfre	9010	8630	9000	8530
Endesa	12810	12610	12760	12500
FECSA	1310	1290	1300	1305
Gas Natural	32350	31800	31800	31700
Iberdrola	1820	1770	1785	1815
Pryca	3225	3190	3200	3180
Repsol	6550	6350	6550	6350
Sevillana Elec	1510	1470	1475	1485
Tabacalera	8450	8200	8450	8310
Telefonica	4535	4500	4525	4515
Union Fenosa	1255	1245	1250	1255
Valenc Cement	2600	2560	2560	2560

Manila
PSE index: 2710.73 — Previous: 2701.14

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala B	18.25	17.50	17.75	18.50
Ayala Land	23.75	22.75	23	23
Bk Philip Isl	158	152	153	152
C&P Homes	9.50	9	9	9.30
Manila Elec A	87.50	84.50	85.50	86
Metro Bank	555	540	555	530
Petron	6.60	6.30	6.60	6.30
PCIBank	242	240	242	240
Phil Long Dist	966	950	965	935
San Miguel B	66	63	63.50	63.50
SM Prime Hdg	7.40	6.90	7	7.40

Mexico
Bolsa index: 4883.82 — Previous: 4821.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	56.60	55.50	56.60	56.60
Banacci B	20.30	19.48	19.76	20.25
Cemex CPO	39.60	39.20	39.60	39.40
Cifra C	14.22	14.14	14.14	14.24
Emp Moderna	47.80	47.75	47.75	47.80
Gpo Carso A1	57.60	57.30	57.30	57.70
Gpo F Bcomer	2.56	2.53	2.53	2.56
Gpo Fin Inbursa	36.05	35.95	35.95	36.00
Kimb Clark Mex	36.65	35.95	35.95	36.65
Televisa CPO	122.00	120.50	120.50	124.00
TelMex L	21.05	21.00	21.05	21.00

Milan
MIB Telematico: 14068.00 — Previous: 14018.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	15105	14350	14940	14650
Bca Comm Ital	4455	4220	4375	4280
Bca Fideuram	6050	5835	5835	5965
Bca di Roma	1455	1361	1440	1349
Benetton	26900	26250	26700	26150
Credito Italiano	3790	3630	3690	3630
Edison	8885	8705	8790	8800
ENI	10360	10190	10245	10270
Fiat	6450	6360	6375	6355
Generali Assic	33300	32750	32850	32950
IMI	16245	15855	15935	16145
INA	2625	2580	2605	2590
Italgas	5400	5290	5375	5325
Mediaset	7675	7575	7650	7645
Mediobanca	11685	11280	11480	11290
Montedison	1156	1138	1143	1142
Olivetti	485	470	473.50	481
Parmalat	2510	2470	2505	2455
Pirelli	4410	4215	4355	4230
RAS	14435	14225	14325	14210
Rolo Banca	23800	22650	23650	22900
S Paolo Torino	14800	14150	14450	14540
Stet	10645	10235	10420	10155
Telecom Italia	5915	5650	5875	6000
TIM	5835	5625	5645	5765

Montreal
Industrials index: 3585.18 — Previous: 3563.27

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bce Mob Com	44.95	44.30	44.95	43.80
Cdn Tire A	28.10	27.90	28.10	27.95
Cdn Util A	37.90	37¼	37.90	37⅝
CT Finl Svc	38⅞	38½	38⅞	38.60
Gaz Metro	19.20	18.80	18.80	18⅞
Gt-West Lifeco	33.90	33.85	33.85	33.85
Imasco	42.90	42.40	42.40	42.90
Investors Grp	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31⅛
Loblaw Cos	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21.15
Natl Bk Canada	18.20	17.85	18.05	17.85
Power Corp	37.20	36.55	37	36.40
Power Finl	34.30	34	34¼	34.20
Quebecor B	27½	27.30	27½	27½
Rogers Comm B	9.55	9.35	9.55	9½
Royal Bk Cda	66.90	66	66½	66

Oslo
OBX index: 675.99 — Previous: 676.49

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	145	142	144	143
Bergesen Dy A	184	183	183.50	184
Christiania Bk	26.40	26	26.40	25.90
Den norske Bk	30.50	30	30.20	30.20
Elkem	147	143.50	146	143
Hafslund A	46	44	45	44
Kvaerner Asa	444	416	437	440
Norsk Hydro	398	394.50	397	394.50
Norske Skog A	274	241	270.50	274
Nycomed A	140	138	138	139.50
Orkla Asa A	570	555	561	564
Petlm GeoSvc	365	364	364	367
Saga Petlm A	146	145	145.50	146
Schibsted	145	140	140	146
Transocean Off	580	560	580	550
Storebrand Asa	47.30	46.70	47.10	46.90

Paris
Market Closed

The Paris stock market was closed Monday for a holiday.

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 12783.20 — Previous: 13152.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bradesco Pfd	11.60	11.00	11.10	11.50
Brahma Pfd	865.00	800.00	830.00	805.00
Cemig Pfd	64.50	61.00	61.50	62.00
CESP Pfd	82.50	80.00	80.00	82.00
Copel	24.50	23.20	24.00	23.00
Eletrobras	689.00	640.00	640.00	677.00
Itaubanco Pfd	680.00	670.00	675.00	680.00
Light Servicios	600.00	587.00	598.00	590.00
Lightpar	493.00	485.00	489.00	495.00
Petrobras Pfd	325.00	309.00	309.00	317.00
Paulista Luz	199.00	189.00	189.00	196.00
Sid Nacional	38.50	37.00	37.00	38.40
Souza Cruz	10.10	9.95	9.95	10.00
Telebras Pfd	169.50	158.00	158.00	165.10
Telemig	190.00	185.00	185.00	188.00
Telerj	169.00	161.00	161.50	161.00
Telesp Pfd	380.00	363.00	364.00	370.00
Unibanco	46.00	44.97	45.00	45.00
Usiminas Pfd	13.79	13.02	13.05	13.80
CVRD Pfd	29.17	27.00	27.50	28.60

Seoul
Composite index: 744.45 — Previous: 748.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dacom	107000	102000	103000	102000
Daewoo Heavy	7950	7720	7800	7750
Hyundai Eng.	22400	21500	21500	22100
Kia Motors	14500	14100	14500	14100
Korea El Pwr	28000	27400	27700	27800
Korea Exch Bk	5990	5750	5810	5820
Korea Mob Tel	490000	475000	479000	485000
LG Semicon	38000	36000	37700	36800
Pohang Iron St	63900	61200	61200	63200
Samsung Display	46200	45200	45500	46000
Samsung Elec	68100	66600	67600	68000
Shinhan Bank	10600	10100	10100	10500

Singapore
Straits Times: 1954.60 — Previous: 1947.14

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Pac Brew	5.65	5.60	5.65	5.60
Cerebos Pac	6.25	6.05	6.10	6.20
City Devts	13.50	13	13.10	13.30
Cycle Carriage	13.90	13.70	13.80	13.70
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.79
DBS foreign	19.40	18.80	18.80	19.10
DBS Land	4.74	4.58	4.62	4.70
Fraser & Neave	10.30	10.10	10.10	10.10
HK Land *	2.62	2.59	2.60	2.62
Jard Matheson *	7.35	7.10	7.15	7.10
Jard Strategic *	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58
Keppel Bank	3.72	3.60	3.60	3.66
Keppel Fels	5	4.92	4.92	5
Keppel Land	4.08	4.02	4.02	4.06
OCBC foreign	15.10	14.70	14.80	14.90
OS Union Bk F	9.80	9.50	9.55	9.55
Parkway Hdgs	6.50	6.35	6.35	6.50
Sembawang	6.90	6.85	6.90	6.95
Sing Air foreign	13.60	13.20	13.20	13.50
Sing Land	7	6.95	6.95	7.05
Sing Press F	28.40	27.70	27.70	28.40
Sing Tech Ind	3.74	3.68	3.68	3.72
Sing Telecomm	2.62	2.55	2.58	2.61
Tat Lee Bank	2.84	2.76	2.76	2.76
Utd Industrial	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06
Utd OSea Bk F	15.50	15.10	15.20	15.30
Wing Tai Hdgs	4.30	4.14	4.14	4.34

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 3512.46 — Previous: 3479.21

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA B	111	109	109.50	109
ABB A	111.50	110	111	110.50
AssiDoman	242	231.50	240	235
Astra A	156	153	156	152.50
Atlas Copco A	234	226	231	229
Autoliv	301	297	298	299
Electrolux B	648	640	647	640
Ericsson B	331	327	329	326
Hennes B	322	305	320	304.50
Incentive A	695	690	695	691
Investor B	430	425	426	423
MoDo B	268	261	265.50	267
Nordbanken	268	260	268	265
Pharm/Upjohn	285	282	285	280.50
Sandvik B	255	250	255	247
Scania B	235.50	232.50	232.50	235
SCA B	179	174	176	175.50
S-E Banken A	92	90	91.50	91.50
Skandia Fors	331	327.50	328	328.50
Skanska B	351	343	348	344
SKF B	215	210.50	212	214
Sparbanken A	185.50	181	183	181
Stadshypotek A	0000	0000	0000	0000
Stora A	133	130	130	132
Sv Handles A	258.50	255	255.50	255.50
Volvo B	214	210	211.50	210

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2672.00 — Previous: 2699.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.62	8.47	8.49	8.61
ANZ Bkng	10.17	9.84	9.92	10.15
BHP	18.78	18.45	18.50	18.75
Boral	4.37	4.23	4.27	4.38
Brambles Ind.	26.50	26.10	26.20	26.42
CBA	16.45	16.27	16.27	16.36
CC Amatil	14.99	14.65	14.76	15
Coles Myer	6.85	6.50	6.59	6.80
Comalco	6.65	6.51	6.56	6.63
CSR	5.27	5.07	5.07	5.27
Fosters Brew	2.65	2.58	2.59	2.64
Goodman Fld	1.81	1.76	1.80	1.78
ICI Australia	12.65	12.49	12.61	12.70
Lend Lease	27.54	27.10	27.41	27.55
MIM Hdgs	1.84	1.82	1.83	1.83
Nat Aust Bank	19.92	19.55	19.61	19.95
Nat Mutual Hdg	2.15	2.10	2.10	2.15
News Corp	6.42	6.20	6.30	6.43
Pacific Dunlop	3.74	3.64	3.70	3.74
Pioneer Intl	4.96	4.83	4.86	4.96
Pub Broadcast	8	7.94	7.97	7.96
Rio Tinto	21.91	21.61	21.69	21.81
St George Bank	8.65	8.49	8.51	8.60
WMC	7.87	7.71	7.74	7.80
Westpac Bkng	8.09	7.93	7.93	8.10
Woodside Pet	11.51	11.20	11.25	11.48
Woolworths	4.23	4.10	4.11	4.20

Taipei
Stock Market index: 9593.54 — Previous: 9394.63

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cathay Life Ins	150	145	146	145
Chang Hwa Bk	122.50	117	117	119
Chiao Tung Bk	88.50	83	87	83
China Develpmt	178	163	178	162
China Steel	29.50	28.70	28.80	29.30
First Bank	122	116.50	117	118.50
Formosa Plastic	68.50	66	66	67.50
Hua Nan Bk	124	118	118	119
Intl Comm Bk	66.50	64	64	64.50
Nan Ya Plastics	77	74	74.50	83
Shin Kong Life	112.50	107	108	109
Taiwan Semi	138	129.50	137.50	130.50
Tatung	54.50	54	54	54
Utd Micro Elec	154	141	154	141
Utd World Chin	71.50	69	69.50	70.50

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 20228.72 — Previous: 19875.59

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1190	1150	1160	1160
All Nippon Air	748	741	748	746
Amway	3610	3590	3590	3490
Asahi Bank	898	870	898	869
Asahi Chem	655	642	645	650
Asahi Glass	1090	1060	1060	1070
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2170	2110	2160	2090
Bk Yokohama	609	595	601	599
Bridgestone	2830	2760	2830	2710
Canon	3340	3290	3340	3270
Chubu Elec	2060	2030	2050	2060
Chugoku Elec	1980	1960	1970	1980
Dai Nipp Print	2560	2530	2560	2530
Daiei	729	710	729	706
Dai-Ichi Kang	1470	1400	1470	1410
Daiwa Bank	535	511	535	511
Daiwa House	1370	1350	1350	1360
Daiwa Sec	882	871	876	867
DDI	8330a	8260a	8280a	8230a
Denso	2850	2790	2810	2810
East Japan Ry	5770a	5710a	5750a	5750a
Eisai	2560	2500	2530	2480
Fanuc	4350	4280	4320	4290
Fuji Bank	1640	1550	1630	1540
Fuji Photo	4790	4730	4750	4690
Fujitsu	1660	1630	1650	1630
Hachijuni Bk	1140	1130	1130	1140
Hitachi	1280	1260	1280	1260
Honda Motor	3540	3470	3540	3440
IBJ	1660	1590	1660	1580
IHI	422	393	422	390
Itochu	577	556	576	558
Ito-Yokado	7040	6920	6920	6850
JAL	534	530	534	527
Japan Tobacco	9010a	8920a	8950a	8970a
Jusco	3380	3320	3330	3450
Kajima	610	603	610	612
Kansai Elec	2160	2110	2120	2170
Kao	1670	1630	1650	1640
Kawasaki Hvy	543	536	543	531
Kawa Steel	355	349	349	354
Kinki Nipp Ry	693	683	687	685
Kirin Brewery	1160	1130	1150	1160
Kobe Steel	202	199	202	200
Komatsu	872	856	872	872
Kubota	535	522	522	525
Kyocera	9440	9220	9440	9230
Kyushu Elec	2010	1980	2000	2010
LTCB	438	429	437	428
Marubeni	513	498	511	495
Marui	2140	2100	2110	2130
Matsu Comm	4700	4540	4700	4480
Matsu Elec Ind	2370	2310	2370	2300
Matsu Elec Wk	1320	1300	1310	1290
Mitsubishi	1330	1290	1320	1290
Mitsubishi Ch	364	351	358	351
Mitsubishi El	671	641	671	645
Mitsubishi Est	1640	1610	1610	1610
Mitsubishi Hvy	869	854	867	858
Mitsubishi Mat	774	760	770	760
Mitsubishi Tr	1730	1660	1720	1650
Mitsui	1100	1080	1100	1100
Mitsui Fudosn	1540	1510	1530	1530
Mitsui Trust	763	726	763	725
Murata Mfg	4640	4550	4640	4440
NEC	1630	1610	1630	1620
Nikon	1980	1920	1980	1900
Nikko Sec	684	674	681	675
Nintendo	10500	10100	10500	10200
Nipp Express	847	835	840	847
Nippon Oil	594	584	589	592
Nippon Steel	355	352	352	354
Nissan Motor	867	850	860	867
NKK	229	223	227	223
Nomura Sec	1490	1440	1490	1430
NTT	1100b	1090b	1090b	1090b
NTT Data	4790b	4700b	4750b	4740b
Oji Paper	661	650	658	680
Osaka Gas	318	314	314	318
Ricoh	1630	1560	1610	1540
Rohm	13200	13100	13100	12900
Sakura Bk	814	784	806	775
Sankyo	4070	4010	4060	4000
Sanwa Bank	1610	1520	1610	1540
Sanyo Elec	500	490	499	490
Secom	8400	8310	8310	8300
Seibu Rwy	5600	5450	5600	5450
Sekisui Chem	1060	1030	1040	1040
Sekisui House	1200	1180	1190	1180
Seven-Eleven	9100	8910	9100	8930
Sharp	1540	1510	1540	1510
Shikoku El Pwr	1970	1950	1960	1960
Shimizu	643	616	636	622
Shin-etsu Ch	3200	3150	3190	3140
Shiseido	1910	1880	1880	1890
Shizuoka Bk	1260	1230	1250	1230
Softbank	7380	7260	7380	7250
Sony	10100	9890	10100	9870
Sumitomo	1150	1120	1140	1100
Sumitomo Bk	1860	1790	1860	1760
Sumit Chem	501	496	496	503
Sumitomo Elec	2010	1970	1990	1950
Sumit Metal	310	304	305	305
Sumit Trust	1160	1110	1150	1130
Taisho Pharm	3150	3120	3150	3140
Takeda Chem	3430	3340	3430	3290
TDK	9000	8840	9000	8760
Tohoku El Pwr	2000	1990	1990	1990
Tokai Bank	1090	1050	1080	1040
Tokio Marine	1410	1370	1410	1410
Tokyo El Pwr	2230	2200	2210	2260
Tokyo Electron	6530	6250	6530	6130
Tokyo Gas	312	306	306	313
Tokyu Corp.	652	640	650	646
Tonen	1260	1230	1250	1220
Toppan Print	1830	1770	1820	1770
Toray Ind	812	805	806	812
Toshiba	732	714	730	706
Tostem	2920	2890	2900	2890
Toyo Trust	930	921	929	906
Toyota Motor	3340	3300	3340	3310
Yamanouchi	3050	2980	3030	3000

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 6627.02 — Previous: 6626.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Cons.	28.20	27.40	27½	28.15
Alberta Energy	33.90	33.65	33¾	34
Alcan Alum	48.60	48.05	48.10	48.10
Anderson Expl	17.55	17.45	17½	17¼
Bk Montreal	57.60	57.10	57.30	57¼
Bk Nova Scotia	65.20	64.60	64¾	64.70
Barrick Gold	30.60	29.85	30	30.55
BCE	42.10	41.70	41.85	41.85
BC Telecomm	33.45	33¼	33.40	33.45
Biochem Pharm	29½	29¼	29½	29
Bombardier B	33.70	33.15	33.40	33
Brascan A	34.60	34¼	34.60	34.30
Cameco	50½	48½	50	48.35
CIBC	36.95	36.30	36.60	36¼
Cdn Natl Rail	65.70	64.80	65.70	65
Cdn Nat Res	36¼	35¼	35.90	36.35
Cdn Occid Pet	34.90	34.60	34¾	35.10
Cdn Pacific	39½	39.15	39¼	39.45
Cominco	37	36½	37	36½
Dofasco	31.10	30.90	31.10	30.90
Domtar	13.10	13.05	13.05	13
Donohue A	31½	30.95	31½	30.85
Du Pont Cda A	31	30¾	30.95	31
Edper Group	23.20	22.90	23.10	22.95
EuroNev Mng	37	36	36¼	36.80
Fairfax Finl	399	395	398	399
Falconbridge	26	25.60	25.60	25.70
Fletcher Chall A	23.10	22.80	23	23.10
Franco Nevada	62.40	60.10	60.20	62
Gulf Cda Res	11.80	11.65	11.70	11.80
Imperial Oil	71.15	70.70	70.80	71.15
Inco	40.85	40½	40.65	40.45
IPL Energy	49.70	49.35	49.45	49.60
Laidlaw B	20.60	20¼	20.45	20.15
Loewen Group	48.65	48	48.45	48.10
Macmill Bldl	19.45	19.15	19.30	19.05
Magna Intl A	87½	86.30	86.80	86¼
Methanex	13.20	13	13.20	13.05
Moore	28	27.70	27.80	27.70
Newbridge Net	71	67.10	67.85	70
Noranda Inc	28.65	28.30	28½	28½
Norcen Energy	33	33	33	33
Nthern Telecom	139½	136½	137¾	137
Nova	12.35	12.05	12.30	12.05
Onex	28½	28.05	28¼	28⅛
Pancdn Petlm	28.10	27½	27.90	27¾
Petro Cda	23.35	23	23.05	23.15
Placer Dome	21.70	20.70	20.80	21.20
Poco Petlm	13.65	13¼	13¼	13½
Potash Sask	108.45	107	107.60	108½
Renaissance	35¼	35.15	35¼	35.20
Rio Algom	34.95	34	34.45	34.45
Rogers Cantel B	25.85	25.85	25.85	25.90
Seagram Co	54.85	54.35	54.40	54.85
Shell Cda A	21.35	20.80	21.20	20.90
Suncor	36.80	36.15	36.45	36.70
Talisman Eny	42.85	42.55	42¾	42.80
Teck B	26.65	26	26.35	25¾
Teleglobe	52¾	52	52.15	51.90
Telus	26.05	25¾	26	25¾
Thomson	33.95	33.60	33.90	33½
TorDom Bank	42.45	42.15	42.20	42¼
Transalta	16¾	16½	16.70	16½
TransCda Pipe	27.60	27.40	27.45	27½
Trimark Finl	62	60.15	61.60	60.70
Trizec Hahn	29.90	29.70	29.80	29¾
TVX Gold	6.45	6.05	6.05	6.40
Westcoast Eny	26.20	25¾	26	25¾
Weston	91½	91	91½	91

Vienna
ATX index: 1392.98 — Previous: 1386.85

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Boehler-Uddeh	1069	1028.40	1035	1040
Creditanst Pfd	545.20	535.50	541.45	535
EA-Generali	3500	3441	3495	3471
EVN	1600	1525	1544	1580
Flughafen Wien	529.90	524	526.50	527.90
OMV	1647	1630	1632	1636.40
Oest Elektriz	871.50	854	854	864.50
VA Stahl	608	593	604.65	593.90
VA Tech	2500	2445	2482	2445
Wienerberg Bau	2609	2555	2585	2555

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2585.32 — Previous: 2516.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	4.59	4.56	4.56	4.57
Brierley Invt	1.39	1.37	1.37	1.39
Carter Holt ord	3.71	3.69	3.69	3.70
Fletch Ch Bldg	4.45	4.41	4.45	4.41
Fletch Ch Eny	4.85	4.81	4.81	4.85
Fletch Ch Forst	2.02	1.93	1.98	2.02
Fletch Ch Paper	3.45	3.41	3.41	3.47
Lion Nathan	3.88	3.87	3.88	3.88
Telecom NZ	7.81	7.76	7.79	7.84
Wilson Horton	11.73	11.72	11.72	11.73

Zurich
SPI index: 3683.69 — Previous: 3661.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABB B	2320	2258	2270	2270
Adecco B	573	568	571	570
Alusuisse R	1473	1442	1463	1445
Ares-Serono B	2335	2290	2290	2320
Alel R	845	845	845	858
Baer Hdg B	2320	2300	2303	2290
Baloise Hdg R	3565	3500	3535	3500
BK Vision	1252	1240	1250	1231
Ciba Spec Chem	137	135	135.25	135
Clariant R	981	951	972	945
Crd Suisse Gp R	204	200.75	202	202.25
Elektrowatt B	541	540	541	540
Ems-Chemie	6830	6780	6785	6750
ESEC Hdg	4750	4685	4750	4690
Holderbank B	1399	1360	1384	1369
Liechtenst LB B	586	579	586	582
Nestle R	1989	1942	1950	1962
Novartis R	2438	2381	2409	2371
Oerlikon Buehl R	168.75	153	162	165.75
Pargesa Hld B	2005	1990	2000	1996
PharmVisn B	880	860	880	870
Richemont A	2320	2276	2300	2270
Pirelli PC	291	283	291	282
Roche Hdg PC	14430	14180	14285	14175
SBC R	418	412.50	414.50	412.50
Schindler PC	1815	1791	1807	1815
SGS B	3110	3050	3090	3050
SMH B	882	869	874	876
Sulzer R	1293	1220	1234	1255
Swiss Reins R	2175	2142	2154	2138
Swissair R	1797	1746	1750	1788
UBS B	1705	1681	1692	1685
Winterthur R	1485	1438	1474	1418
Zurich Assur R	615	597	599	596

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	179.06	-0.29	–0.16	+20.06
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	131.14	+1.85	+1.43	+6.25
Europe	187.22	+0.28	+0.15	+16.14
N. America	207.26	-0.94	–0.45	+28.01
S. America	177.27	-8.27	–4.46	+54.92
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	227.24	+0.66	+0.29	+32.95
Consumer goods	200.37	+0.28	+0.14	+24.12
Energy	194.91	-3.19	–1.61	+14.18
Finance	135.89	+1.39	+1.03	+16.68
Miscellaneous	179.94	-0.75	–0.42	+11.23
Raw Materials	190.73	-3.09	–1.59	+8.75
Service	168.86	-0.89	–0.52	+22.97
Utilities	176.30	-5.55	–3.05	+22.89

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. — Compiled by Bloomberg News.

NASDAQ

Monday's 4 P.M.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press

NYSE

Monday's 4 P.M. Close

(Continued)

صكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Many See Protectionism in Seoul's Frugality

By Donald Kirk
Special to the Herald Tribune

SEOUL — Buy a foreign car, and you face a tax audit.

That is the fear of potential buyers in South Korea, according to foreign automakers and industry representatives, who put part of the blame on the country's so-called frugality campaign.

While South Korean authorities have distanced themselves from a campaign by local consumer organizations aimed at cutting down on luxury goods, many foreign executives here still suspect that there is official support behind the anti-imports drive.

"The frugality anti-import campaign has really hurt imports," Wayne Chumley, president of Chrysler Korea, said. "Customers have a perception, if they buy our import, they'll get audited."

The Ministry of Trade, sensitive to widespread claims of pressure against imports, has assured foreign chambers of commerce that the frugality campaign is strictly "a voluntary movement by civic groups" and that the government has called on officials not to target "certain groups of people or goods."

The tax administration, for its part, said it had ordered bureaucrats to call off the audits of tax returns of buyers of foreign cars.

Official statements, however, may not change old habits. South Koreans bought just 4,707 foreign cars in the first six months of this year, down from 5,003 in the first half of 1996. Foreign car sales for the year are expected to hover around 10,000, down from 15,787 in all 1996.

Despite "Herculean efforts," auto manufacturers in the United States and the European Union last year were able to capture only 0.6 percent of the South Korean market for all vehicles and 0.8 percent for passenger cars, Andrew Card, president of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association told Reuters on Monday.

Other countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have import penetration rates of between 25 percent and 75 percent, Mr. Card said.

"This is a very, very closed market and one that should be opened up," Mr. Card said, "not just because it presents opportunities for manufacturers of automobiles but more significantly because it represents opportunities for consumers."

South Koreans often explain the difficulties facing foreign manufacturers by citing what is viewed here as an economic slump. Not even the latest estimate from the Bank of Korea, predicting a 6.3 percent increase in gross domestic product for the second half of this year and an increase of 5.9 percent for the year, has had much impact.

"The downturn of the economy influences our potential customers," said Yoon Dae Sung, executive director of the Korean Auto-

Paul Barker/Reuters

Andrew Card urges opening South Korea's auto market.

mobile Importers and Distributors Association, which represents foreign dealers and manufacturers.

In fact, overall domestic motor vehicle sales have fallen sharply, from 682,169 in the first five months of last year to 595,891 for the same period this year. Exports, however, rose to 590,000 units from 585,921 for the same period, and total sales of South Korean vehicles are likely to match, if not exceed, last year's total of 3,054,071 units.

"Psychologically, people are very negative about buying a foreign car," Mr. Yoon said. "They are convinced they could get some disadvantage. They are thinking there could be a tax audit. The government says no audit, but our customers don't believe it."

Motor-vehicle importers are not the only ones to suspect official support for what they see as an anti-import campaign.

The American charge d'affaires, Richard Christenson, has warned against "the erection of new barriers against the common principles" of the OECD and the World Trade Organization.

Mr. Christenson's remarks echoed the tone of a letter from Michael Brown, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, to members in which he remarked that "the frugality campaign is problematic" for importers.

"Importing any kind of consumer goods is not easy," said Kenneth Merron, president of Estee Lauder's South Korean affiliate, ECLA. "Periodic outbreaks of anti-import activities are sort of a knee-jerk reaction."

Government calls for a slowdown in consumer spending persist even though exports are likely to go up by more than 15 percent in the second half of this year, to about $75 billion, according to the Bank of Korea. Imports will probably edge up to about $80 billion for the second half.

Still, South Koreans warn against letting down their guard.

"This is just a developing country," said Park Chan Sung, chairman of the Citizen's Movement Center for Anti-Overconsumption, a grouping financed, he said, by donations from religious organizations. "It's too early for us. Average spending is almost as high as advanced countries."

On a table in Mr. Park's office are advertisements in South Korean magazines for foreign cigarettes, cosmetics, liquor and motor vehicles. "Korea imports a lot of high-priced consumer products from Europe and the States," he said.

John Alsbury, president of BAT PLC's Korean unit, sees government influence in the efforts of the government-owned Korea Tobacco & Ginseng Corp. to hold down the sale of foreign tobacco — not legal at all here until 1988 — to just 10 percent of the market.

"They have a strong campaign against retailers," Mr. Alsbury said. BAT's products cling to a scant 1 percent of the South Korean market. "They tell retailers, if they sell foreign cigarettes, they won't give them Korean cigarettes."

"Not true," counters Park Kang Jae, managing director of Korea Tobacco & Ginseng. "There is no limitation on foreign tobacco."

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	15,370.94	15,225.29	+0.96
Singapore	Straits Times	1,954.68	1,967.14	-0.64
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,673.00	2,699.10	-0.97
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,228.72	19,875.49	+1.78
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,015.50	1,017.61	-0.21
Bangkok	SET	611.91	628.55	-2.65
Seoul	Composite Index	764.45	767.27	-0.37
Taipei	Stock Market Index	9,593.54	9,501.08	+0.97
Manila	PSE	2,710.73	2,701.14	+0.36
Jakarta	Composite Index	722.50	723.42	-0.13
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,505.32	2,516.84	-0.46
Bombay	Sensitive Index	4,225.02	4,321.98	-2.24

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Toyota Motor Corp.** plans to list its stock on London's stock exchange in 2000 to try to increase its presence in the European market.
- **Hyundai Corp.**, South Korea's largest conglomerate, is ready to take over the steel business of the failed **Hanbo Group** if the government gives the green light for a new steel mill, government and industry officials said.
- **Berjaya Industrial Bhd.** shares were suspended from trading pending an announcement, the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange said. Shares of the investment company controlled by Ling Hee Liong, the eldest son of Malaysia's transport minister, were last traded Friday at 2.91 ringgit ($1.16).
- **Vietnam** cannot afford to build its own $1.5 billion oil refinery, and some industry specialists question whether it needs to have one. The state-run Vietnam News said Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet last week approved building the refinery in Dung Quat in remote Quang Ngai Province.
- **Indian** stock prices tumbled 2.25 percent on the Bombay exchange after the Dravidian Progressive Party, a partner in India's ruling United Front government, walked out of the coalition, taking four cabinet ministers with it.
- **Alliance Capital Management L.P.**, a major player in U.S. mutual funds, is gearing up to sell fund-management services to retail investors in Singapore.
- **The Bank of Japan's** governor, Yasuo Matsushita, said the country's economy was "continuing its gradual recovery on the back of firmness of output and wages." He said a rise in the consumption tax was unlikely to undermine a recovery in consumer spending.
- **Japanese** bankruptcies rose in June from a year earlier for the sixth month in a row, climbing an unadjusted 18.7 percent from a year earlier, as many construction and real-estate companies closed and public spending declined.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

Southeast Asian Currencies Falter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Southeast Asian currencies tumbled Monday as Malaysia abandoned efforts to prop up its money, the ringgit, prompting concern it will follow Thailand and the Philippines in devaluing its currency.

The Thai baht and Indonesian rupiah fell to record lows against the dollar. The Malaysian ringgit fell to a 17-month low, and the Philippine peso weakened.

Regional markets have been shaky since Thailand floated the baht July 2 after sustained attacks by speculators, who next turned their sights to the peso. The baht has since fallen 19 percent. On Friday, Indonesia widened the trading band for the rupiah, effectively weakening the currency's link to the U.S. dollar.

"This is regionwide contagion," said Desmond Supple, head of regional currency research at Barclays (BZW) Global Foreign Exchange.

"Exchange-rate risk has heightened, and that has reduced the attractiveness of the region to genuine investors, while at the same time speculators have been emboldened by a perception of weakness in the currencies."

Malaysia, while not announcing a policy change, let the ringgit weaken Monday by keeping the central bank out of the foreign-exchange market as the currency reached 2.5250 to the dollar. It finished at 2.5425 to the dollar in Kuala Lumpur. It was not immediately clear, however, if the central bank will return to the market.

"The central bank's absence from the market amid all the problems with Southeast Asian currencies just made people buy the dollar for the ringgit," said Owen Wong, manager for regional currencies at Tokai Bank in Singapore.

Most regional stock markets fell, with the benchmark index in Kuala Lumpur dropping 0.21 percent as Indonesia's fell 0.13 percent. The Stock Exchange of Thailand Index fell 16.64 points, or 2.65 percent, while the benchmark index in the Philippines gained 9.59 points, or 0.36 percent.

Analysts said investors were wary of investing in the region's stocks because a sudden currency movement could wipe out much of their investment.

"You're getting a contagion effect from the nervousness about all the Southeast Asian currencies," said Seema Desai, regional economist at Schroders Securities in Singapore.

Other analysts said the wave of devaluations and floats signaled an end to the tight linkage between the region's currencies and the U.S. dollar.

Pegging a currency to the dollar "makes it safer for foreigners to invest without risk of depreciation," wrote David Roche, a principal with the London consulting firm Independent Strategy. But with higher inflation and the need to bring down interest rates to stimulate exports, Southeast Asian countries have no choice but to float their currencies to stimulate their economies, he said.

Malaysia, like the others, faces a choice between raising interest rates to keep its currency strong, which chokes off growth, or giving in to pressure and letting its currency weaken.

Malaysia's central bank, like its counterpart in the Philippines, had vowed to defend its currency vigorously. It raised a key interest rate, the three-month interbank rate, to 14.4 percent from 11.1 percent Friday. Now traders are wondering if the bank will announce capital controls or other measures to prop up the currency.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Daewoo Globalizes

Fourth-Largest Chaebol Expands Fast

Reuters

SEOUL — Aggressive global expansion efforts by Daewoo Corp. are showing tangible results and are earning praise from corporate rivals, analysts said Monday.

"Daewoo has moved very, very swiftly," an executive of Hyundai Corp. said. "At the same time, the group's strategy seems to be well focused."

Daewoo, South Korea's fourth-largest conglomerate, has said it will have $15 billion in overseas projects by 2000, employing 250,000 workers in more than 1,000 sites worldwide.

By 2000, it has said, it plans to be producing 20 million television sets worldwide and 2.5 million vehicles annually in more than 10 countries, as well as building 30 hotels in 20 countries.

"Daewoo's sales will grow to $177 billion in 2000 from $68 billion in 1996, with more than 50 percent earned from overseas business," Lee Jung Seung, a Daewoo spokesman, said.

Daewoo also has announced plans to set up 20 entities around the world that will operate independently of its Seoul headquarters to strengthen its operations abroad.

Daewoo has emerged as the largest carmaker in Poland, Uzbekistan and Romania. The conglomerate expects to sell 500,000 vehicles in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States this year, up from almost none in 1996.

GAMBLE: *Magazines Try Their Luck*

Continued from Page 13

about lottery winners. What is missing, for the most part, in all three magazines is the acknowledgment that for many people, gambling becomes an addiction that can ruin lives.

"We understand that that's out there," Mr. Tolan said. "We are going to take a very aggressive stance on responsible gaming. We're talking to some of the organizations to get them to take out a page."

"We're going after an emerging breed of players in the 29-45 age bracket," he said. "We're not trying to reach people who are going to put down their last paycheck on the table."

But the gambling magazines' rosy view is not the only one available. Mother Jones magazine has devoted its entire August issue to an investigation of gambling. The magazine underscores how gambling has moved from a mob-dominated, seedy business to a slickly packaged, family-oriented industry run by corporations like Hilton Hotels Corp., ITT Corp. and MGM Grand Corp.

According to Mother Jones, more than $100 million in political contributions has been made in the last five years to state governments responsible for regulating gambling.

"We're in a period paralleling that of a century ago, in which basic Calvinist tenets are transformed into casinoism," said Jeffrey Klein, editor in chief of Mother Jones. "Everybody thinks they can get rich."

In the meantime, Lotto World has run into an unfortunate patch on its own. Publicly traded since March 1995, the parent company, Lotto World Inc. was delisted as a Nasdaq small-cap stock last month. At the time, the shares had sunk to a low of 37.5 cents.

James Cullen, the company's director of investor relations, shrugs it off.

"The stock is still traded over the counter," he said. At the same time, the company laid off more than a quarter of its 40-person work force, although Mr. Cullen said it had signed contracts with five states to put out local lottery magazines. He counts his company's total circulation at about 2 million. It also publishes a weekly magazine for the New York State Lottery and has just finished one for Virginia.

In the first issue of Chance, a quarterly, the articles include an interview with Donald Trump on the future of casino gambling. Sample question: "From a consumer perspective, what makes people feel more comfortable about going to casinos today?" Half of the first issue was distributed on the newsstand, the editor in chief, Anthony Reilly, said, while about 15,000 copies were mailed to people identified as gamblers by a list brokerage service.

"We accidentally sent a copy to a Southern Baptist church in Mississippi," Mr. Reilly said. "They thought it was a joke."

Small Businesses In Japan Step Up Capital Spending

Bloomberg News

TOKYO — Japan's small manufacturers are increasing investment in new factories "faster than expected" to catch up with major companies, the Bank of Japan's Osaka branch manager said Monday.

Small companies have room to spend more because the dollar's almost 3 percent gain against the yen during the past year helped exporters expand output and profits, said Eiichiro Kinoshita, the Osaka branch manager. A stronger dollar makes Japan's exports cheaper.

Traders and investors are keeping a close watch on small companies' economic health because Yasuo Matsushita, governor of the Bank of Japan has said the central bank must maintain its low-interest-rate policy partly to aid smaller companies, whose performance lags that of larger ones.

Mr. Matsushita reiterated Monday in a speech to central bank branch managers that the central bank would maintain its policy of stabilizing interest rates near historic lows to support the economy.

THINK: *Europe's Map Lines*

Continued from Page 13

clearly on the Western side of the line are also those most ready for membership in the Western institutions. A survey of former Communist countries just published by Freedom House in Washington finds a "dramatic" correlation between progress toward democracy, moves to a market economy and economic growth.

The top seven countries in achieving those aims are the five that the EU wants to admit first, followed by Latvia and Lithuania. All are to the west of the cultural divide. There is little point in worrying about new lines on the map when the old ones are still there.

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	1997 (FRF millions)	1997/1996 (%)	1997/1996 At constant exchange rates (%)
European Union	2,862	– 3	– 5
including France	1,331	– 4	– 4
American continent	1,136	+ 85	+ 73
Other countries	1,130	+ 38	+ 32
Total	5,128	+ 17	+ 13

The sales of the Brazilian company ARNO, which the Group acquired on April 10, 1997, are included within the "American continent" sales for an amount of FRF 370 million.

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At the Annual General Meeting held on July 14, 1997, it was decided to pay a dividend of USD 0.07 (7 cents) per share on or after July 23, 1997 to shareholders of record on July 1, 1997 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon n° 18.

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PORTS AUTHORITY
GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

Request for Proposals

The Puerto Rico Ports Authority is accepting proposals for the design, development, construction, administration and financing of Cruise Terminals 8 and 9 in the harbor area of San Juan. A pre-submittal meeting will be held on August 6, 1997. The proposal must conform with the Port Master Plan and should include in response to the RFP, as a minimum, the following paragraphs:

1. Company profile
2. Project business plan
3. Financing and development plan
4. Facilities administration plan
   a. Maritime area (facilities for mega cruise ships and luggage warehouse)
   b. Commercial areas (duty free shops, restaurants, cafeteria, souvenir shops and parking)
   c. Tourism and waterfront areas
5. Term of contract (not to exceed 25 years)

A detailed RFP may be obtained by writing to the PRPA at P.O. Box 362829, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936-2829. Please include a non-refundable certified check in the amount of $100 made out to the PRPA.

All the costs and expenses incurred for feasibility studies and/or any other study in the preparation of the proposal are the responsibility of the bidder even if the Ports Authority, for any reason, rejects the proposal.

The proposals must be submitted in English and must be in the office of the Executive Director by 4:00 PM on September 26, 1997. For any additional information, please contact Mr. Jesús Jiménez, telephone number (787) 729-8678. The Ports Authority has the right of accepting or rejecting any of the proposals, to obviate any information and to adjudicate the contract under the most favorable conditions regarding the public interest of the Ports Authority.

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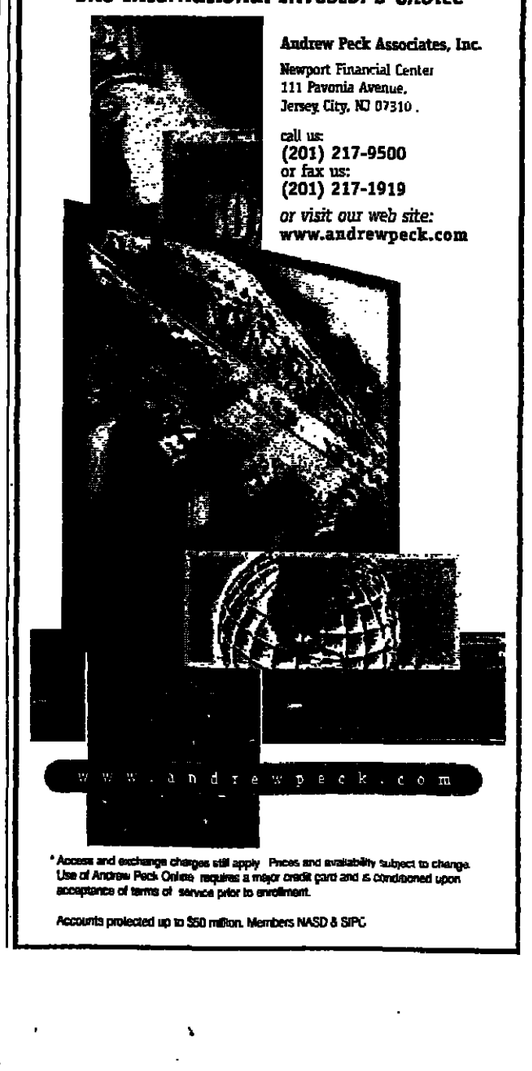

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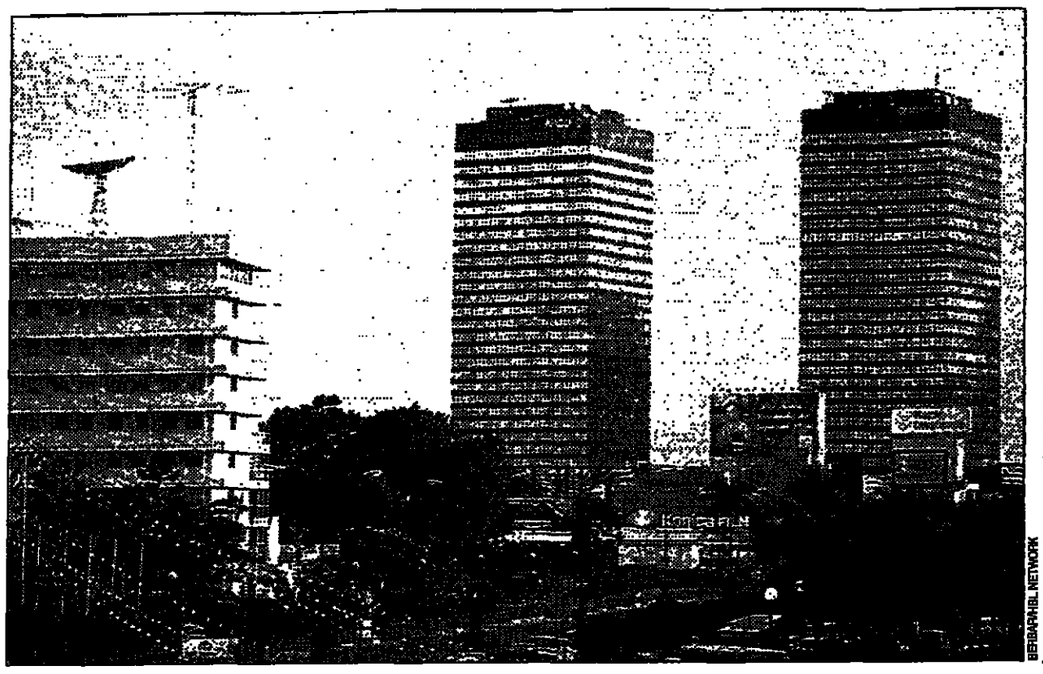
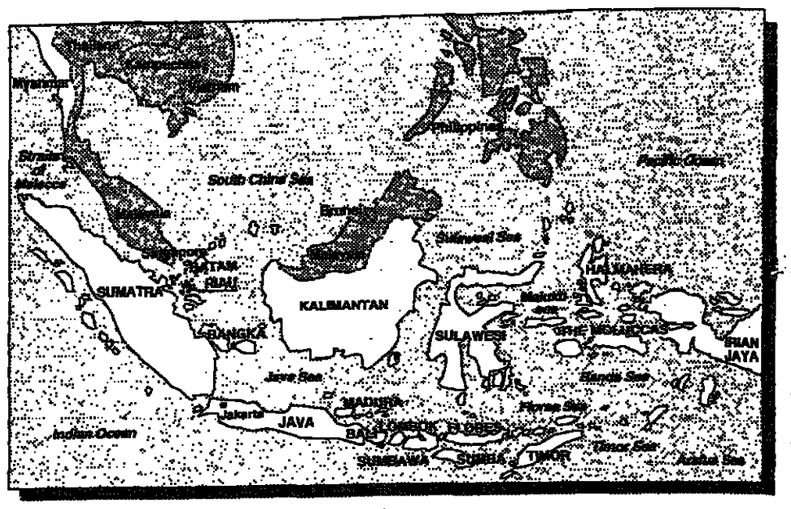
BUILT FOR BUSINESS: INDONESIA

Longtime Indonesian leader President Suharto was re-elected in May. Although the election season was turbulent, social and economic stability is returning, and both the government and the private sector are moving ahead with their projects. Jakarta (right), on Java Island, is a bustling metropolis of more than 10 million people. The government is encouraging industry and tourism growth on islands other than Java and Bali.





BERNARD BIL NETWORK

BULLISH MOOD AFTER ELECTION-TIME SLOWDOWN

The government and private sector have ambition to match their optimism.

"Everyone is bullish here," says Jopie Widjaja, president-director of PT Steady Save, one of Indonesia's leading transportation companies. "The economy is doing very well, inflation is low and, after a brief period during the election when many projects were on hold, it's now boom time again for the construction industry."

"I don't think the recent unrest will have any long-term impact," says Tom Inglis, chief researcher for ING Baring Securities in Jakarta. "The investment climate here is still pretty favorable. Certainly within Asia, Indonesia is still one of the top destinations. The country is still very foreign-investment attractive."

Despite the reassurances, the May vote — and the turbulent four-month election campaign — had at least a temporary effect on the country's business climate. Investment has dropped significantly this year, falling 36 percent in volume and 25.5 percent in value compared with the same period last year.

Par for the course

But this seems to be par for the course during election time. Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo, the investment minister, predicts the decline is temporary — and will be less than the 40 percent slump in investment the last time the population went to the polls in 1992.

"During previous elections, the effects were more severe," says Mr. Widjaja, "but this year, we didn't feel it so much. This election proves that Indonesia can uphold democracy without all the negative effects."

There's no denying that investment is booming in the long term. As Mr. Sanyoto points out, from 1989 to 1994, foreign investment approvals totaled $44 billion. As part of the 1994-1999 Five-Year Development Plan, licenses have already been granted for more than double that amount — $108 billion.

"Nineteen ninety seven looks like another good year for the Indonesian economy," declares a recent forecast by the Economic Section of the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta. "Barring unexpectedly bad news on the political front, foreign investment approvals should continue to roll in at a rate of $30 billion to $40 billion a year."

The World Bank is also taking the long-term view of Indonesia's investment scene. In its 1997 country report, the bank says "Indonesia is experiencing an increase in investment that is projected to keep annual growth between 7.5 and 8 percent . . . for the next few years.

"On the basis of broad macroeconomic indicators," the report continues, "the Indonesian economy is performing very well. Gross domestic product increased, inflation dropped and local and foreign investment have been increasingly buoyant."

The bank further estimates that by 2005, exports will reach about 28 percent of gross domestic product, external debt will improve and half the county's 200 million inhabitants will become city dwellers as Indonesia evolves into one of the world's 20 biggest economies.

But as usual, there's a catch. The World Bank report also points out factors of "some concern," including a fall-off in the pace of new government deregulatory moves, a weak banking sector (which is overexposed to the property sector) and high core inflation. On the brighter side, Indonesian government statistics put inflation for the first five months of this year at 2.71 percent, compared with 4.1 percent in the same period last year.

Since the publication of this World Bank report, the Indonesian government has unveiled a new economic deregulation package. Accord-

Continued on page 19

MINING GOLD AND DIAMONDS

Mineral companies continue to forge ahead with various extraction projects for precious metals and stones. The Bre-X scandal has not deterred those in the mining sector, despite the fact that it temporarily dented investor enthusiasm.

One of the most ambitious (and unique) schemes is the Sunda Shelf offshore alluvial diamond project. It aims to scoop millions of dollars worth of precious stones off the floor of the Java Sea southeast of Kalimantan (Borneo).

Corporate authorities are so bullish on the Sunda Shelf that they have earmarked the project as one of the three most important for 1997

Trans Hex International, a leading Canadian diamond mining firm, wrapped up its initial exploration phase in March with an announcement that an estimated 70 million tons of diamondiferous basal gravel rests on the underwater Sunda Shelf. Bulk sampling is under way, and Trans Hex expects to spend about $5 million in total exploration costs before extraction begins.

Corporate authorities are so bullish on the Sunda Shelf that they have earmarked the project as one of the three most important for 1997 (along with Northbank in Namibia and Acordo in Brazil).

East Indies Mining Company, another Canadian firm, announced last month that it had started drilling at a new gold field site at East Salopa in West Java. In the wake of Bre-X, the company has been extremely cautious in releasing information about the project.

East Indies executives have gone out of their way to reassure investors that rigorous controls will be implemented during the collection of drill core samples and shipment of samples for assaying.

Results of the initial exploration efforts and assays are expected before the end of July.

J.R.Y.

"BUILT FOR BUSINESS: INDONESIA"
was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune.
WRITERS: *Joseph R. Yogerst, based in the United States and reporting from Indonesia, and Julia Clerk, based in the United States.*
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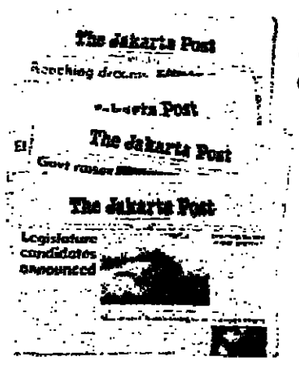

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BUILT FOR BUSINESS: INDONESIA

AUTO GIANTS SCRAMBLE FOR MARKET SHARE

"Local content for local people" is the byword.

Developing nations in Asia will account for some 54 percent of capacity expansion in the automobile industry over the next few years — 5.8 million units — according to a June forecast by DRI/McGraw-Hill.

One of the countries with the greatest potential in auto manufacturing and sales is Indonesia. The question is how to tap into the country's rapidly expanding appetite for cars and trucks.

Almost everyone involved in Asian business has heard about the controversy swirling around Indonesia's automobile industry and the country's new national car project. The Timor sedan project is a joint venture between PT Timor Putra Nasional of Indonesia and Kia Motors of South Korea. Since last October, more than 12,000 Timors have been imported from Korea, where the cars are being temporarily manufactured until the Indonesian assembly line becomes fully functional.

The debate centers on the fact that the national car is being produced in another country. And many auto makers in Tokyo, Detroit and Europe say the deal smacks of trade protectionism.

A net result of the controversy, however, could mean big advantages for Indonesian consumers. To compete with government tax incentives (which can add up to 50 percent of the total car cost) granted to makers of the national car, other manufacturers operating in Indonesia are being forced to take a long, hard look at their models and prices.

A developed market

The Indonesian automobile market is already developed. Unit sales have risen steadily in recent years — from 170,000 in 1992 to 380,000 in 1995 — as new affluence hit the roads. The first nine months of last year, however, saw a decreased demand for vehicles.

Industry experts believe this phenomenon was largely due to a "wait and see" attitude on the part of consumers who were hesitating to buy new cars until they could assess the Timor.

Their hesitation may be over. The Indonesian Automobile Association reports that total vehicle sales in May reached 37,000 units, up 42 percent from the same period last year (26,000 units).

Toyota's sole Indonesian distributor, PT Astra, reported an overall sales increase of 49 percent in May. The story was not so rosy for the new national car, however: Timor sales fell to 1,298 units in May, from the 1,625 vehicles sold in April this year.

The Indonesian automobile market is currently dominated by Japanese manufacturers, which have a 65 percent share. European brands are a distant second with a 20 percent share, while U.S. and South Korean brands have less than 8 percent each.

In the face of the Timor competition, Japanese auto makers have done everything in their power to keep prices constant — despite an appreciating yen. Some have even cut prices. Earlier this year, Suzuki slashed prices on its 1600cc Esteem (from 53 million rupiah, or $21,800, to 45 million rupiah) and 1300cc model (49 million rupiah to 40.5 million rupiah). By comparison, the 1500cc Timor sedan has a list price of 37 million rupiah.

Meanwhile, Toyota has announced plans to introduce a new sedan with injection technology in 1999. It is called the Asian Family Car, and Toyota and Astra have invested $75 million in its development and manufacture. They are targeting sales of at least 30,000 units a year. Indonesia is only the second location to manufacture this car after Thailand. Toyota has reportedly told the Indonesian government that the amount of local content will have a direct correlation to local demand.

PT Bimantara Hyundai Indonesia has announced that it will soon start producing cars in Indonesia at a cost that is 25 percent lower than those made in Japan. A joint venture between local conglomerate PT Bimantara Citra and South Korea's Hyundai Motor Co. for the construction of the $400 million body and main engine component car plant in Purwakarta, West Java is scheduled for the end of 1998, with commercial production of a medium-sized sedan targeted for January 1999. The factory will have an initial annual production capacity of 50,000 vehicles, with plans for a gradual increase to 200,000 units by 2001.

Popular model

Local manufacturers are also starting to look abroad, searching for possible export markets. For example, General Motors Buana Indonesia (GMBI) began manufacturing Opel cars in Indonesia in 1994, starting with the Vectra sedan. Since then, the company has also introduced the Optima sedan and Blazer sports-utility vehicle. Last year, GMBI started to export Blazers to South Africa and other right-hand-drive countries.

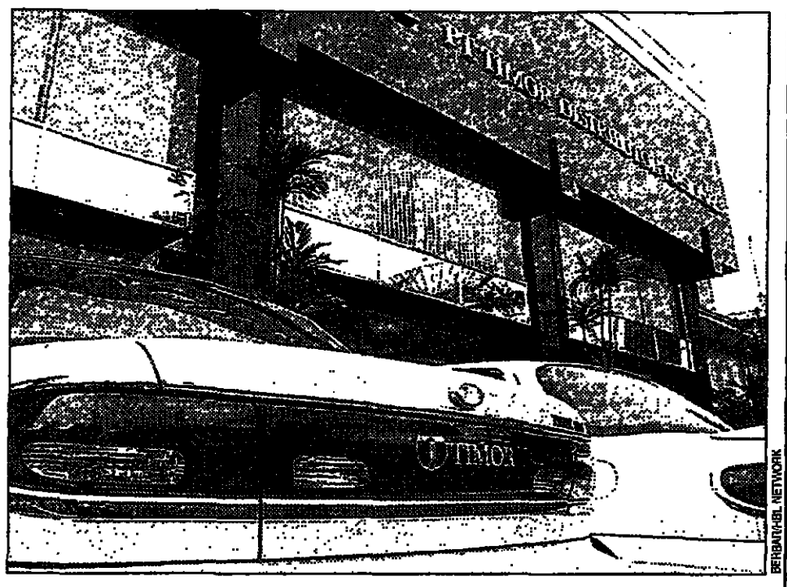
Toyota-Astra has decided to make Indonesia a production base for Kijang exports. A light industry commercial and passenger vehicle, the Kijang is the most popular car on Indonesian roads. Offered in a wide variety of designs, the vehicles range in price from 27 million rupiah to 43 million rupiah and currently account for about 80 percent of Toyota's sales in the archipelago.

Exports in the last three years have amounted to 6,300 units — mainly to Malaysia, the Philippines and Taiwan. Toyota-Astra hopes to export 25,000 Kijangs a year starting in 1998 to complement the 75,000 annual domestic sales. The company will export knock-down units to ASEAN countries, with Brunei as the first key market.

The new Kijang has 55 percent local content, and in order to reach its target of 60 percent local content by 1999, Toyota-Astra is planning to invest $130 million in some new component plants.

This move comes in the wake of a government announcement that domestically owned auto makers will get tariff and luxury sales-tax exemptions provided they raise the content of locally produced components in their cars to 60 percent within three years. So far, only the Timor has qualified for these privileges.

J.C.



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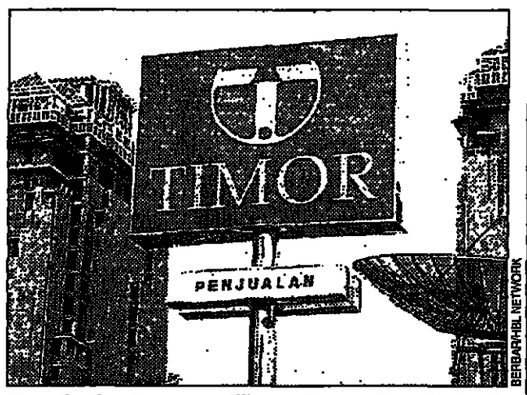

BERBARI/BLOOMBERG NEWS

The national car faces some stiff competition as other autos tempt consumers.

Best Web Sites for Business and More

Given the number and variety of Web sites emerging in Indonesia these days, the country may soon be known as the "silicon archipelago" of Southeast Asia.

Indonesia's academic and research institutions have been Internet-literate for quite a while. In recent years, the government and private industry — as well as various groups involved in tourism, culture and entertainment — have started to leap on the on-line bandwagon.

Some of the best places to start are general country sites or national Web directories that provide links to Web sites in a number of categories.

ArchipelaGo (www.goarchi.com), which calls itself an "all-Indonesia Web site," has information on business, tourism, culture, the environment and more. The site also posts facts and figures, academic papers on Indonesia, important business phone numbers and addresses, rupiah exchange rates and the current interest rates of five leading local banks. Delving even further into ArchipelaGo, you'll find links to Web sites on every Indonesian province. Even more obscure regions are included — places like Irian Jaya, Maluku and Nusa Tenggara.

A similar resource is Access Indonesia Online (www.accessindo.com) which bills itself as "the premier gateway to Indonesia." The site includes business, travel and cultural information. The business section features an export directory broken down by sector and a company information section.

Indonesia Business Online (www.cool.mb.ca/indonesia/business) lists hundreds of Web sites related to commerce and industry. Sites are sorted according to sector (agribusiness, banking, etc.) or region (East Java, Bali, Batam, etc.). The country's most comprehensive on-line business directory is the Indonesia Yellow Pages Web site (www.yellowpages.co.id), with thousands of listing in seven major cities. The site is maintained by PT Infomedia Nusantara, a division of PT Telkom, the national telecommunications giant.

Stock exchange goes live

The Jakarta Stock Exchange now has its own Web site called Indoexchange (www.jsx.co.id) to improve communications between investors and listed companies, both local and overseas. Indoexchange provides company profiles, financial information, shareholder profiles, stock prices, press releases and news bites from the Indonesia wire service Antara. There is also an e-mail facility to enable dialogue between potential investors and the corporations. The 55,000 pages are updated daily, and the site is recording about 2.5 million hits a month. The undertaking is supported by the Capital Market Society, Capital Market Supervising Agency (BAPEPAM), the Jakarta Stock Exchange and the Indonesian Issuers Association (AEI). They view the site as a way to provide a comprehensive source of information on financial markets and services.

A number of government ministries have also launched their own Web sites, including Industry and Trade (indag.dprin.go.id), Foreign Affairs (www.dfa.deplu.go.id), Public Works (www.pu.go.id), Forestry (www2.bonet.co.id) and Agriculture (www.deptan.go.id).

Indonesia's best foreign diplomatic Web site is that of the U.S. Embassy (www.usembassyjakarta.org), which posts economic news and reports, a comprehensive local commercial guide and an Indonesian human rights report, among other features

For current foreign exchange information, try the Bank Internasional Indonesia Web site (www.bi.co.id).. J.R.Y.

POST-ELECTION BULLISH MOOD

Continued from page 18

ing to Coordinating Minister of Finance Saleh Afif, this latest round of deregulation brought 62.55 percent of the country's tariff codes between the zero to 10 percent range. "I think this ranks us number two [in ASEAN] after Singapore," he says.

In its 1997-98 outlook on Indonesia, the highly regarded Pacific Economic Cooperation Council predicts that the archipelago's GDP will grow by 7.3 percent this year, rising to 7.8 percent in 1998.

PECC backs its prediction with a list of positive factors that underpin the economy and that will help boost private sector investment this year despite the violence-prone May election. The factors include the country's macroeconomic stability, strong "pull" factors that are increasing foreign direct investment (FDI), rising domestic investment and the government's fiscal discipline in drawing up and keeping to a tight budget.

Meanwhile, the World Bank cautions that increasingly tough competition is just around the corner as other developing countries seek greater access to foreign markets. Indonesia can keep pace with this competitive threat by relying on tried and proven measures that have already served the country well.

"In terms of foreign direct investment, the biggest competitors at present are China and the Philippines," says Mr. Inglis of ING Barings. "Maybe in the long term, Indonesia will also see competition from Myanmar [Burma] and Vietnam, but both of those markets are relatively small for the time being."

Increased foreign competition isn't Indonesia's only concern. With unemployment rising to 7.24 percent in 1995, and with as many as two-thirds of local graduates unable to find jobs, there has been significant pressure to reduce the number of expatriates working in the country.

According to the manpower minister, Abdul Latief, there are now about 70,000 expatriates among the country's 35 million-strong workforce, earning $2.5 billion to $3 billion a year. Analysts believe that local graduates and managers could easily fill positions currently held by expatriates from Thailand, the Philippines and India because they are willing to work for lower wages than locals.

A new law being drafted requires companies to explain the need to hire expatriates, the position they will hold and the length of their tenure, and to identify Indonesians who might be able to replace them.

This comes on top of a new levy ($100) introduced in January on every expatriate employed in the financial and manufacturing sectors, money that will go toward the establishment of a skills-development fund.

In a recent address to parliament, Mr. Latief announced that up to 74 percent of the workforce has only an elementary education. "One of Indonesia's real problems is a skill shortage in terms of upper and tertiary education," says Mr. Inglis. "The government's education budget increases every year, but there is a general perception that there is still a lot more that can be done to improve skills."

The next big event on Indonesia's political calendar is a March 1998 vote to re-elect 76-year-old President Suharto. Some investors think the most important issue next spring will be Mr. Suharto's choice of a vice presidential running mate, which could finally signal his personal choice of a successor.

"President Suharto is not a young man, and questions about the succession will continue to arise," says Mr. Inglis. "We don't yet know what's going to happen after him."

"The bull story on Indonesia is that Suharto is no older than Deng Xiaoping when he launched China's reforms," declares a recent report by Hong Kong-based Peregrine Securities. "The bear story is that the seemingly complete absence of a succession mechanism threatens the country with the risk of a vacuum . . . but an apparently unified army should ensure necessary stability during the post-Suharto transition."

Joseph R. Yogerst

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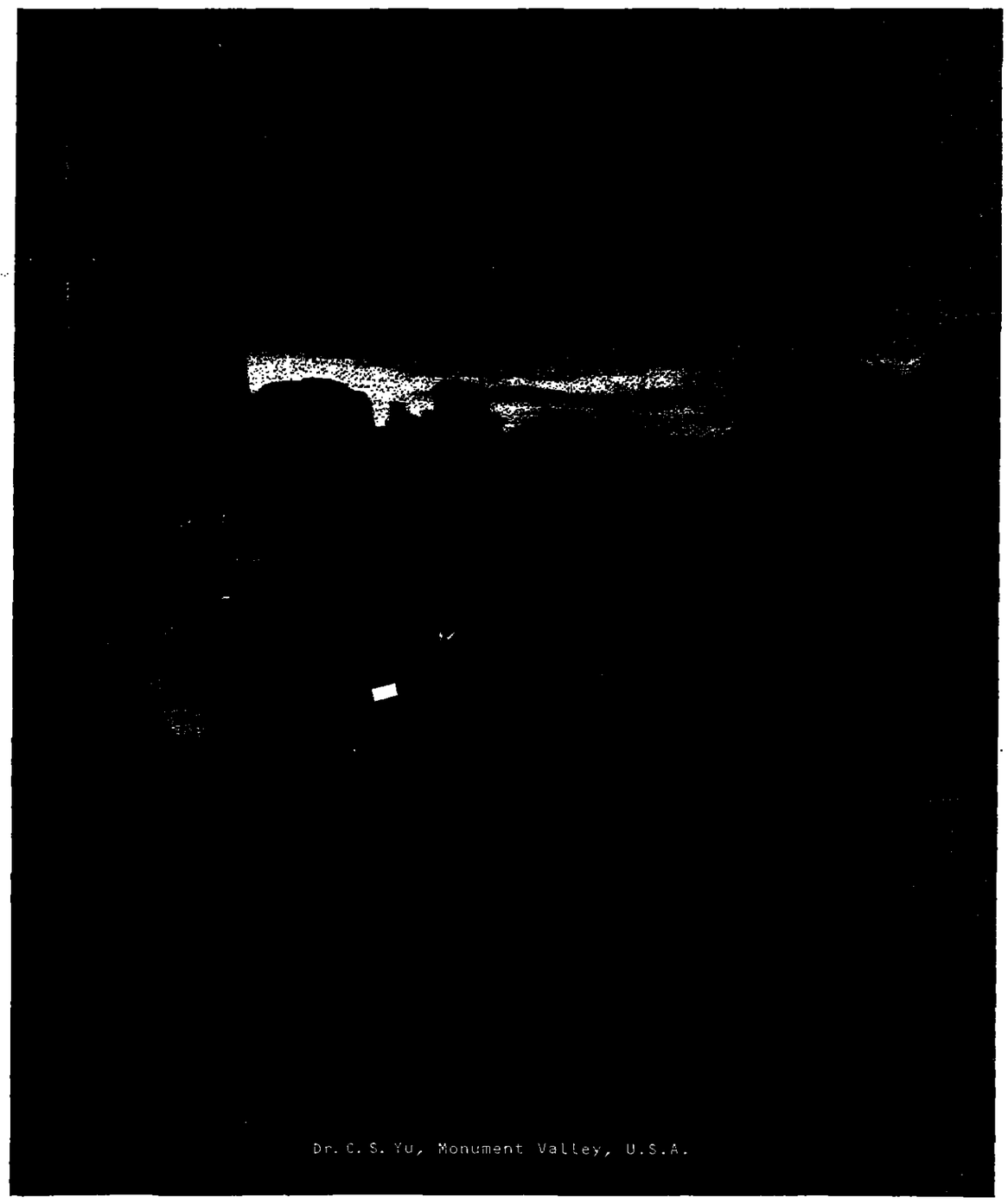

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BUILT FOR BUSINESS: INDONESIA

VOLCANO LIFE: HIKING, BOATING AND GOLFING

Some of the world's most spectacular eruptions have occurred in Indonesia.

CHAMUSSY/SIPA PRESS

Thousands of people climb Mt. Bromo in Java every year and are rewarded with an exquisite sunrise. The less hardy can ride a horse to the top. Mt. Bromo is also home to an annual torchlight ceremony.

Hollywood movies like "Dante's Peak" have stimulated the public's interest in the ancient phenomenon of volcanoes. Unlike the stegosaurus and triceratops in the movie "Jurassic Park," volcanoes continue to rumble across our planet. And one of the best places to see them is Indonesia.

They don't call the archipelago the "Ring of Fire" for nothing — Indonesia is home to more than 400 volcanoes, about 20 percent of which are still active. Major eruptions occur each year, and several mountains continue to produce an almost continuous flow of ash, rock, steam and deadly pyroclastic gases.

While the vast majority of Indonesians don't actually worship volcanoes, nearly everyone has a healthy respect for one of nature's most powerful forces. Volcanoes feature in festivals on the islands of Java and Bali, and several major Hindu temples have been built at the base of these lifelike mountains.

Volcanoes have influenced Indonesian culture in many respects. The red-hot lava and white-hot ash that spew forth with every eruption have made the Javanese, Balinese and Sumatran soil some of the world's richest. For thousands of years, lava and basalt stone have featured heavily in local art and architecture.

Eruptions have also made headlines. Possibly the greatest explosion in human history took place in the summer of 1883, when a tiny volcanic island called Krakatoa erupted with a force equal to several hydrogen bombs. The resulting tidal wave destroyed more than a hundred villages along the Javan and Sumatran coasts, taking tens of thousands of lives. The blast was heard more than 2,500 miles away, on Australia's eastern seaboard. And the cloud of ash and dust — blown 17 miles into the atmosphere — circled the earth seven times before dissipating.

Tambora was another epic performance. Looming high above Sumbawa island in eastern Indonesia, the volcano burst apart in 1815 with a magnitude almost as great as Krakatoa's. This eruption caused earthquakes 400 miles away and sent a huge plume of ash into the atmosphere that caused a two-degree drop in average global temperature for more than a year. More than a hundred thousand people perished.

Krakatoa and Tambora can both be visited today, along with scores of other Indonesian volcanoes. Krakatoa makes a convenient day trip from Carita Beach and Labuhan in West Java, although seismic and pyroclastic activity might preclude actually landing on the island remnants of its once-great cone.

Tambora presents a different challenge. It hasn't erupted in years (1913), but the only way to view the mountain at close range is to trek through the surrounding jungle and then scale the 2,800 meter (9,186 foot) crater. A round-trip excursion requires at least four days.

Javanese encounters

Java offers several close encounters of the volcanic kind. The most convenient is an easy hike (90 minutes) to the scientific observation post on the south flank of Gunung Merapi ("Fire Mountain") near Yogyakarta. The peak has erupted more than 30 times since World War I — several times in the 1990s alone.

The picturesque Dieng ("Abode of the Gods") Plateau, a day's drive north of Yogya, is the caldera of an ancient volcano. A thousand years ago, the lush highland area became a major center of Hinduism. Today, the ancient temples and various geothermal wonders make Dieng one of Java's best-kept holiday secrets.

Farther east in Java is the legendary Mt. Bromo, climbed by thousands of people each year. Those who don't want to walk can ride a horse to the top to view the most exquisite sunrise in the East Indies. The Kasada Festival in February is a poignant torchlight ceremony.

Bali also has its fair share of volcanic intrigue. Mt. Agung — the "navel of the universe" — towers above just about every Balinese landscape. The last eruption was in 1963, which means that Agung is now cool enough to climb. The 2 kilometer (1.2 mile) round trip is one that only the fittest trekkers should attempt. Otherwise, the best views of the summit are from Besakih, a beautiful Hindu temple.

The remnants of the Batur volcano in north-central Bali can be explored by road, foot or boat. This giant caldera — 10 kilometers across — was formed many moons ago by a prehistoric eruption that may well have been as great as Krakatoa or Tambora. A deep blue crater lake now graces the valley bottom, adjacent to a small (and active) cinder cone that can be scaled in about two hours.

The Bali Handara Country Club in Tabanan District offers what is perhaps the world's only opportunity to play 18 holes within the confines of an extinct volcano. Beauty aside, this is one of Indonesia's most challenging courses.

Nearby is a charming crater lake called Bratan, with waterfront pagoda temples that look like something from an ancient Chinese painting.

J.R.Y.

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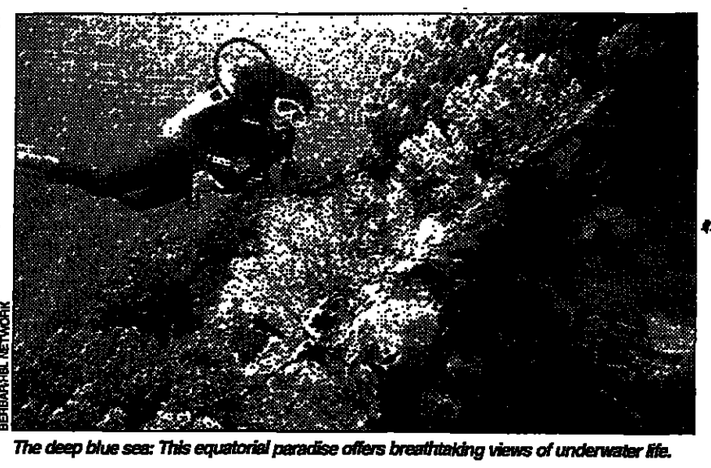
SCUBA DIVERS EXTOL MANADO REEFS

This peaceful resort on the north coast of Sulawesi Island is a model of marine biodiversity.



BERBARA/BL NETWORK

The deep blue sea: This equatorial paradise offers breathtaking views of underwater life.

Indonesian authorities have spent much of the 1990s trying to figure out how to spread the tourism industry beyond its traditional bastion in Bali to less-developed regions. The campaign has not been a great success, and there is a shortage of hotels, restaurants and other vital services in these regions.

One noteworthy exception is Manado, a bustling city on the north coast of orchid-shaped Sulawesi Island, which is slowly but surely starting to gain a reputation as a world-class holiday destination. Manado's reputation is primarily based on one thing: extraordinary scuba diving — some of the world's best, according to the experts. Dive Travel Magazine, for example, calls Manado an "equatorial paradise" and says the offshore reefs have "exquisite ocean wilderness [and are a] central focus of biodiversity in the Indo-Pacific region."

The three Cs

With a population of just 325,000, Manado is relatively small by Asian urban standards. Founded in the 16th century as a trading port between the Philippines and the Spice Islands, the city grew into a stronghold of the Minahasa people, who still predominate in northern Sulawesi. During Dutch colonial times, most of the Minahasa converted to Christianity; today, there are more than 250 churches in Manado alone. In fact, the Minahasa got along so well with their colonial overlords that the region was sometimes called the "12th province of Holland."

With a local economy based on the "three Cs" — coconuts, cloves and coffee — Manado was never as downtrodden as other parts of the eastern archipelago, but it wasn't thriving either. Tourism was encouraged as an alternative means of stimulating economic growth. Fortunately, the city was just a stone's throw from one of Indonesia's most impressive natural wonders — the Bunaken Sea Gardens — a remarkable reef area that plays host to thousands of different marine species. Now protected within a 75,000 hectare (185,330 acre) national park, Bunaken has become a magnet for divers and snorkelers from around the globe.

The sea gardens circle five small islands in the Celebes Sea: Bunaken, Manado Tua, Siladen, Mantehage and Nain. Underwater visibility is stupendous, often reaching 30 meters (100 feet), and the water temperature remains constant, at between 27 and 30 degrees Celsius (81-86 degrees Fahrenheit) year-round — so wearing a wet suit is unnecessary.

Among the "big game" that divers and snorkelers encounter at Bunaken are pilot whales, dolphins, hawksbill turtles, barracuda, Napoleon wrasse, blue ribbon eels and giant grouper. There are hundreds of tropical fish species, as well as giant clams, nudibranches (Spanish Dancers), various rays and some of the most colorful coral in the Asia-Pacific region.

Bunaken also has a resident wreck, a World War II cargo ship called the Molas, which lies intact and upright in 65 feet to 130 feet of water. And just outside the national park boundary is an active underwater volcano called Singihe.

Manado is well-stocked with underwater outfitters, including the Barracuda Diving Resort (which specializes in small group and customized dive trips), the Nusantara Diving Center at Molas Beach, and the Thalassa Diving and Watersport Center at Hotel Santika Manado. Courses are available and are certified by PADI, the U.S.-based scuba organization.

Tempting sideshows

But Manado is not just a "one hit" wonder. There are plenty of sideshows in north Sulawesi, a region where five different ethnic groups peacefully mingle.

Tondano, a pleasant highland town, hovers at 700 meters (2,297 feet) above the Celebes Sea. Nearby Lake Tondano has the remains of a huge volcano called Lokan, which blew its top in prehistoric times.

Speaking of ancient history, stone sarcophagi with engravings and statues are preserved at an archaeology park between Tondano and Sawangan. Mount Klabat is a still-active volcano that can be scaled in five to six hours of hard trekking.

Like most of Indonesia, the region offers excellent local cuisine. Manado specialties include *sayor puit*, a dish made from tuna, coconut and papaya flowers; and *ikan mas*, fresh fish grilled over a charcoal fire. For dessert, try *apang bakar*, a cake fashioned from rice flour and palmsugar and wrapped in banana leaves.

Manado boasts an ever-increasing roster of good hotels, including several that were inaugurated during the past year. Among the top spots are the Novotel in downtown Manado, the Santika at Tanjung Pisok Beach and the Sedona at Tateli Diving Resort.

J.R.Y.

APA/SIPA PRESS

These elevated huts are near the Bunaken Sea Gardens, where visibility reaches 100 feet.

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SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP

Athlete Dies in Israel

A wooden bridge leading to a stadium collapsed into a river near Tel Aviv on Monday under the weight of athletes going to the Maccibiah Games. One died and 34 were injured, the police said. Israel television said all the injured were Australians. The bridge fell as athletes gathered for opening ceremonies for the quadrennial event. *(AP)*

Johnson Gets Wild Card

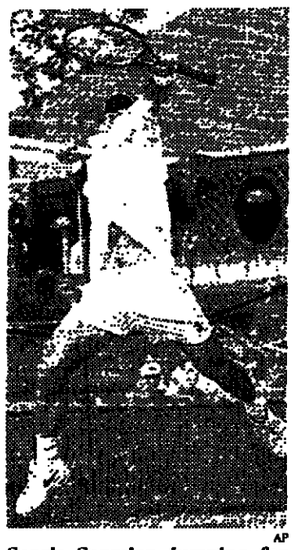
ATHLETICS Michael Johnson, the double Olympic champion, will be able to compete in the world championships in Athens even though he was not selected for the U.S. team.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation voted Monday to give wild cards to defending champions for the first time.

Gail Devers, Gwen Torrence and Dan O'Brien, who all failed to make the U.S. team, will also be able to race.

Arne Ljungqvist, the IAAF vice-president, criticized the decision and said he had abstained. "The decision-making process is completely mad," he said. "The U.S. should fit its rules with those of the IAAF."

• Haile Gbrselassie of Ethiopia, the 10,000 meters world record holder, said he would miss the world championships because the Athens track was too hard.



AP

Sargis Sargsian jumping for joy after his first tour victory.

Armenian First

TENNIS Sargis Sargsian became the first Armenian to win an ATP Tour title Sunday when he beat Brett Steven of New Zealand, 7-6 (7-0) 4-6 7-5, in the final of the $255,000 Hall of Fame Championships in Newport, Rhode Island. *(Reuters)*

Frenchman Punches Out a Victory on Bastille Day

Brochard, in Polka Dots, Proves He Is King of the Mountains

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

LOUDENVIELLE, France — Although Laurent Brochard was wearing the white jersey with red polka dots that denotes the king of the mountains Monday morning, few thought much of his chances as the Tour de France began climbing in the Pyrenees.

Brochard, a Frenchman who rides for the Festina team, is not famous as a climber but as a puncher, the sort of bicycle racer who can roll all day on the flat and then finish with a kick. He won the king of the mountains jersey, after all, on small hills during the first week of the Tour.

TOUR DE FRANCE

Go figure. Brochard realized every French rider's dream by winning the Tour's daily stage on Bastille Day, his country's national holiday. "Magnificent," he said, heading for the victory podium. "My best day ever. A wonderful present."

It wasn't easy, though, since he had to survive what could be read as either a treacherous attack by his team leader and fellow Frenchman, Richard Virenque, or as a brilliant piece of strategy.

Virenque chose to read it the second way, of course. "The team did very well today," he said. He finished second and his Festina team placed four riders among the first 11 to cross the line. It also has three men among the top 10 overall.

Perhaps that success was the reason Virenque broke a rule of the sport and led the chase after his teammate, Brochard, on the last of four climbs during the 182-kilometer (113-mile) trip from Pau to the secluded valley town of Loudonvielle.

By attacking, Virenque towed two opponents with him and the three made up more than a minute on the climb to overhaul Brochard, who was riding alone, just before the final peak.

On the 11-kilometer descent to the finish line, Brochard was left behind briefly. But he caught up and displayed his noted punch by riding clear to win by 14 seconds over Virenque, Marco Pantani, an Italian with Mercatone Uno, and Jan Ullrich, a German with Telekom, in that order.

Imagine the national mood on Bastille Day if Pantani or Ulrich had won the stage because one Frenchman hunted down another.

Ullrich, who finished second in the last Tour to his teammate, Bjarne Riis, moved up to second place overall, 13 seconds behind Cedric Vasseur, a Frenchman with Gan who rode valiantly to finish 19th, 2 minutes 57 seconds down, and save his yellow jersey for one more day. Abraham Olano, a Spaniard with Banesto, is third overall, 1:14 behind.

Riis, a Dane, is now fourth, 1:43 behind. He finished eighth in the stage, 41 seconds down on Brochard, who was timed in 5 hours 24 minutes 57 seconds. Until Virenque's attack left him behind, Riis was part of the main chasing group, so Virenque was able to justify his tactics by citing the fate of the Dane, among others.

"I continued to gain time on some of my main rivals and that's promising for the days to come," Virenque said. "Maybe Riis just had a bad day. We'll find out."

Virenque, the victor in the king of the mountains competition in the last three Tours, has his eye on bigger things this year. After finishing third in 1996, he ranked fifth overall after this ninth of 21 stages and believes he can win the 84th Tour de France.

So does Ullrich. He has not yet shown any sign of personal ambition, however, and rode loyally for his team captain, Riis, leading the long chase against Brochard until Virenque decided to lend a hand.

A number of other riders who thought they had a chance to win the Tour now know otherwise.

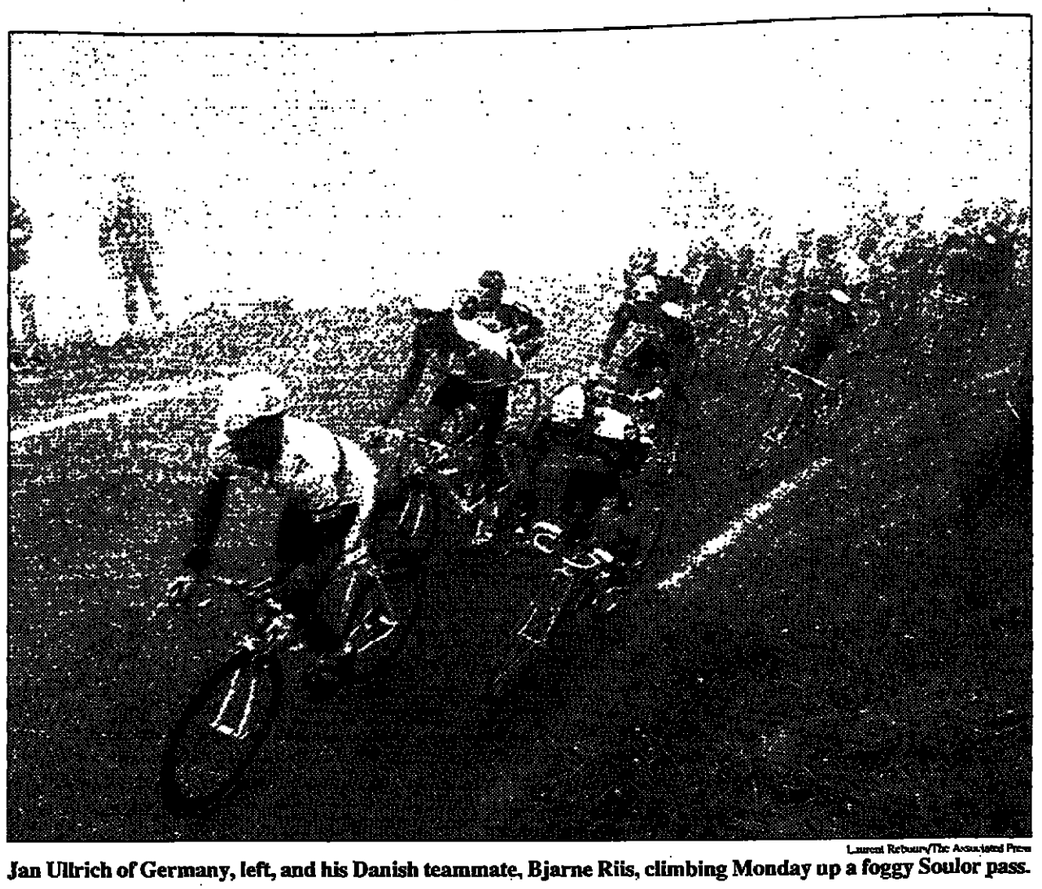
After the first of two days in the Pyrenees, with the Alps to come on the weekend, Luc Leblanc, a French favorite, Davide Rebellin, an Italian, and Franck Vandenbroucke, a Belgian, are sleeping with the fishes in the overall standings.

So is Chris Boardman, the British leader of the Gan team, who had another disastrous day in the mountains, including a fall on the first descent in which he displaced two vertebrae in his neck.

The stage was conducted before immense crowds, which saw almost nothing. A cold and heavy fog settled over the first three of four mountains, reducing visibility to about 3 meters (10 feet). What is usually a sunny holiday outing became chill, damp and forlorn as the roads down each mountain, and the riders ascending them, were lost behind white curtains.

The fog covered the descents too, which are dangerous enough in good weather, when the riders hit speeds of up to 80 kilometers an hour (50 miles an hour) on sinuous and narrow roads that rarely have guard rails. The view into valleys thousands of feet below was happily obscured Monday.

Only after the race crossed the regal Soulor, Tourmalet and Aspin passes did the fog lift for the new Val Louron climb, 10 kilometers long with an average grade of 8.2 percent. Brochard forged ahead alone there, seemed headed for victory, was caught and then showed, at least until Tuesday, that he really is king of the mountains.



Laurent Rebours/The Associated Press

Jan Ullrich of Germany, left, and his Danish teammate, Bjarne Riis, climbing Monday up a foggy Soulor pass.

Olazabal's Painful Steps to the Tee

British Open Golf / **IAN THOMSEN**

International Herald Tribune

TROON, Scotland — Seve Ballesteros hasn't been able to play on the weekends this year, and Jose-Maria Olazabal has just learned how to walk again.

Tiger Woods be warned — win as fast and as often as you can, because it can all vanish underfoot.

In Olazabal's case, he has not been able to come up with any great lesson to rationalize the 18 months he lost to debilitating foot problems. "Before all of this, I knew that I loved the game very, very strongly," he said. He didn't need to be crawling on all fours to realize what he was missing.

But crawling he was, within two years of winning the 1994 Masters, his only major title. In 1994 Olazabal at last seemed to be picking up where Ballesteros, his elder by nine years, was leaving off. Already the two Spaniards had formed the strongest team the Ryder Cup had ever known. Now Olazabal was getting ready to run as fast and far from Ballesteros as he could, as if the baton had just been handed over in a relay.

As it happened, Olazabal didn't even make it out of the first turn. Ernie Els, Tom Lehman, Woods — they've all gone surging past while he has watched them on his TV screen in terrific pain.

"The muscle and the tissues around the joints got weak, and the joints were unprotected," Olazabal said. "The muscles were not doing the job properly and that caused the pain."

Before he put his faith in this explanation, the 31-year-old had been told by three specialists that he was suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, an almost hopeless diagnosis. In the morning he would wake up and crawl to the bathroom. He thought he might eventually be confined to a wheelchair.

"There was obviously a chance I might never play golf again," Olazabal said Monday while waiting to begin the 126th British Open. "But I never said to myself I would give up that chance. I always kept some hope within myself that the situation would change and I would be able to play golf again."

His return from a considerable depth began when an old friend ran into him in Munich, where Olazabal's sponsor was going to try fitting him with special shoes. The friend asked if Olazabal had been examined by Dr. Hans-Wilhelm Muller-Wohlfahrt, the physician to Linford Christie, Boris Becker and other stars of sports more strenuous than golf. The doctor found a hernia between the fifth lumbar and first sacral spinal bones.

"The nerves that run all through the body go through spine," Olazabal explained. "If the gap between some of the vertebrae is not wide enough, it might hurt the nerves in the feet."

He went through up to six hours of painful exercises daily. He would stand on a wooden table, which forced him to move his toes in order to maintain balance, and too often he would fall off.

The work can be seen in his upper body's new muscles. When he returned to the European Tour in February he finished 12th in Dubai, was fourth in Portugal and won the third tournament of his comeback, the Turespana Masters in the Canary Islands.

"I don't have a clue," he said, when asked to explain how he reacquired such a high level of play. He added, "It was a surprise to me to do as well as I did."

With a month and a half to go, Olazabal seems to be on the verge of earning an automatic place in the Ryder Cup — which, as was pointed out, would make a happy man of Ballesteros, the European team captain.

"Those are two different matters," Olazabal said. "Seve has had trouble with his game, we all know that. He knows what I'm capable of. The thing that will make him happy is if he starts to play well again."

Ballesteros has missed the cut in 10 of his 12 starts this year. Olazabal has lost an estimated $3 million in potential winnings and other fees, in part because of his misdiagnoses. On their best days together at the Ryder Cup, it seemed as if Ballesteros was teaching Olazabal to be angry, to care so deeply that the anger could be channeled out through the club. To lose was unacceptable.

On Thursday come the daily exercises for Olazabal's feet and his first, still painful steps onto the British Open tee in two years.

"Sometimes I was too hard on myself," Olazabal said. "This last year makes you think a lot about what you have, about what you have achieved, the things you can do. It makes you take a step back and take things in a different way.

"I will be happy to tee off on the first tee, I don't care what happens after. If a win comes my way I will be a happy man, and if it doesn't I will have to wait until next year. But I won't stop trying."

Maradona Makes a Winning Return

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — He rarely ran hard but there were still flashes of vintage Diego Maradona as the former Argentine captain made his fifth — and apparently final — comeback at 36.

Maradona delighted the crowd Sunday with an overhead scissors kick, nonchalant flick passes with his heel and pinpoint distribution as his team, Boca Juniors, beat Racing Club, 3-2, in a league match — Maradona's first official game in 11 months.

Although he struggled to keep up, Maradona played a part in all three goals before hobbling off after 60 minutes, after getting hit on the leg.

Boca's third goal was scored by a defender, Nestor Fabbri, who headed in a free kick by Maradona.

Maradona's latest return to professional soccer was celebrated in carnival style, with fireworks lighting up a wet winter evening. The match was delayed for more than 20 minutes as cameramen surrounded Maradona on the field.

After two minutes, the stocky midfielder threaded a pass to the striker Sebastian Rambert, who shot just wide.

It was Maradona's first official league game for almost a year. His short frame, which usually shows plain evidence of a well-known liking for pizza, is 24 pounds (11 kilograms) lighter thanks to a fitness program in Canada under the supervision of the sprinter Ben Johnson.

SOCCER

Thee hero of Argentina's 1986 World Cup triumph has since struggled with a admitted cocaine problem, and his last comeback with Boca petered out as he gradually stopped bothering to show up for matches last year.

This time, Maradona says he is serious. He will not play the remaining three fixtures this season to concentrate on getting ready for the new season, starting Aug. 24. All past sins were forgiven Sunday night. The other Boca players, generally little more organized on the field than Maradona's social life, charged around with the conviction that the force was with them.

But Maradona's distinctive bow-legged gait became more exaggerated as the match wore on and he slowed down, particularly after being fouled hard in the leg late in the first half.

Eventually it was too much, and Maradona charged off the field to an ovation 10 minutes into the second half, crossed himself, got a kiss from a grateful trainer, Hector Veira, and that was all, folks.

Johnson watched the match from Maradona's private box. *(AP, Reuters)*

Nicholas Leaves Lopez Frustrated Again

By Amy Shipley
Washington Post Service

NORTH PLAINS, Oregon — Nancy Lopez's last-chance putt on the 18th green slid past the cup, and Alison Nicholas finally could breathe again. As the crowd groaned and Lopez's eyes filled with tears, Nicholas spun around dizzily and released a long sigh. She looked sick, not celebratory.

In securing her first U.S. Women's Open championship Sunday at Pumpkin Ridge Golf Club with a tap-in putt seconds later, Nicholas survived tension as thick as the knee-high rough, a near-collapse on the back nine and Lopez's unflappable demeanor.

U.S. WOMEN'S OPEN

Nicholas ended up one shot ahead of Lopez with a total of 274, 10 under par, after Lopez's late-day run shrank Nicholas's lead by three shots over the last six holes of a gripping finale.

Lopez blew kisses after knocking in a five-foot final putt, but she left with the disappointment of failing to win her first U.S. Open in 21 tries after coming closer than she ever had before. She could have forced a playoff if she hadn't missed that 15-foot birdie putt — one of many narrow misses for Lopez on Sunday.

Lopez still became the first woman to shoot in the 60s on four straight days in the Open, with a 69-68-69-69-275. Nicholas had an overall 70-66-67-71-274.

"It was a tremendous day," said Nicholas, a native of Birmingham, England, who had won only two other LPGA events. "I can't believe it right now."

No other player stepped into the duel between Nicholas and Lopez, who was three shots back when the pair teed off together to start their rounds. Kelly Robbins shot a 5-under-par 66 to finish third at 277. Karrie Webb was 9 under par during the last two days to finish fourth with a 278. Lisa Hackney and Stefania Croce each finished at 279.

The tone for the afternoon was set early. Nicholas was superb. Lopez merely played great golf. The afternoon could be summarized with this sequence: On the fourth hole, Lopez hit a brilliant 60-foot chip to within five feet, in position for her third birdie of the day. The cheering had barely subsided when Nicholas hit her chip — off the flag and into the hole — for an eagle.

"My shot looked terrible after she hit into the hole," Lopez said. "It was kind of a kick in the face. I really thought I could pick up a shot there and I ended up losing a shot. I was pretty much numb. My birdie seemed like a bogey."

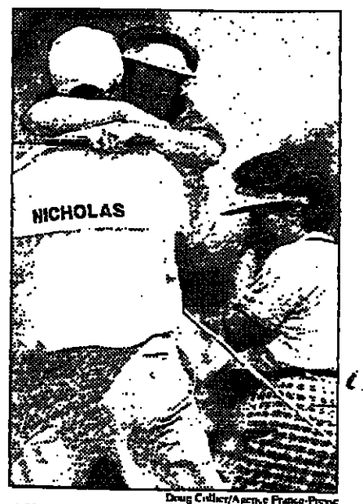
Nicholas nearly threw away the tournament on the par-4, 367-yard 14th hole. She hit her second shot over the green, into high rough. She took a penalty stroke, then chipped over the green onto the fringe. From there, she two-putted for a double-bogey cutting her lead to one.

Lopez did not take advantage on No. 15. She missed a 10-foot putt just wide of the cup for a bogey when she could least afford it. "Stupid bogey," she said with disgust. Nicholas parred the hole to widen her lead to two strokes.

Lopez regained one stroke on the 16th by sinking a five-foot putt for birdie. Then on the 17th, Nicholas hit her second shot over the green again. She took relief because she was too close to a grandstand, but left her chip short and had to get up and down for bogey.

But Lopez could not capitalize. She hit her drive wide left, and missed a 10-foot putt for par. She remained one shot back going to the 18th hole.

On the par-5, 494-yard 18th the players hit their drives within three feet of each other in the middle of the fairway. Lopez hit her second shot just short and to the right of the green, then chipped to 15 feet behind the cup. Nicholas set herself up for a par by hitting an 18-foot putt to just inches from the hole.

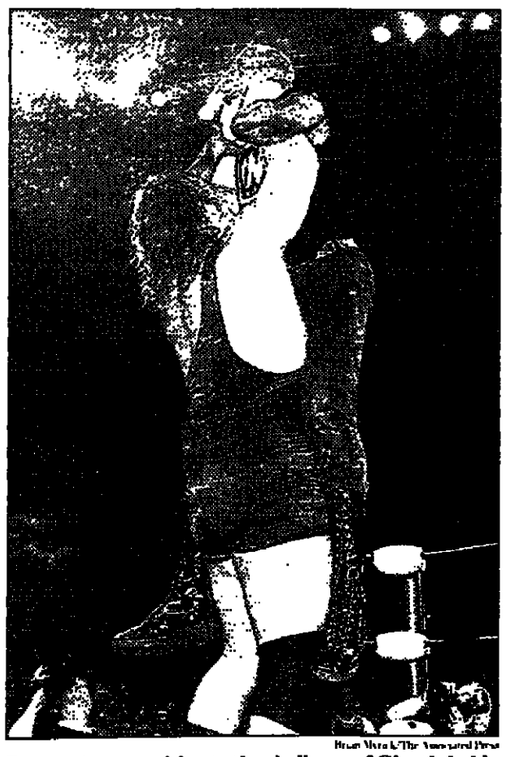


Doug Collier/Agence France-Presse

Alison Nicholas hugging her caddie as Nancy Lopez left the final green.

■ Toms Takes Quad City Classic

David Toms won for the first time in his eight-year PGA career with a final-round five-under-par 65 for a three-shot victory in the $1.35 million PGA Quad City Classic in Coal Island, Illinois, on Sunday. Toms finished at 15-under 265. He had rounds of 67, 66 and 67 before Sunday's 65 at Oakwood Country Club. His winner's share, $243,000, was more than he had earned in any full season. *(AP, Reuters)*



Brian Vera/The Associated Press

Dennis Rodman rising to the challenge of Giant's hold.

Rodman Gets Kicks In Wrestling Debut

The Associated Press

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida— Dennis Rodman knocked down the referee and kicked him out of the ring. But he didn't have to worry about a fine from the NBA commissioner, David Stern.

The Chicago Bulls bad boy made his official pro wrestling debut Sunday in a venue where the only rules were no biting, no eye-gouging and no throwing wrestlers past the first row of spectators.

Rodman and his tag-team partner, Hulk Hogan, lost to Lex Luger and Giant, who stands 7-foot-4 (2.18 meters) and weighs 450 pounds (202 kilograms), in the World Championship Wrestling match. The 25-minute bout ended after Luger got Hogan in a "torture rack" submission hold above his head.

"I'm very tired, but I made it," Rodman said after the bout. When asked if he would do it again, he said, "Of course, of course."

Rodman, wearing black pants, a black T-shirt and black bandana, impressed his opponents with leaps over Luger's head and a forearm to Luger's chest after he bounced off the ropes. He also arm-dragged Luger twice to the ground.

He gracefully rolled off opponents and took his hits with elan.

"Too bad he lost the fight," Giant said. "Rodman is a quality opponent."

Rodman joins the Green Bay Packers' Reggie White as a professional athlete trying a second career of body slams and headlocks in the ring.

Hogan said he didn't expect Rodman to become a regular on the wrestling circuit, but he wouldn't be averse to teaming up with him again.

"The bottom line is if he takes it to another level, I'll hold onto his pantyhose," Hogan said. "It's entertainment. That's what this is about."

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SPORTS

It Was a Great Day to Strike Out

A League Record 31 Players Fan as Rangers Beat Mariners

The Associated Press

What do Will Clark, Joey Cora, Alex Rodriguez and Paul Sorrento have in common? They were the only players in the Mariners-Rangers game who didn't strike out Sunday.

Randy Johnson, leading the way with 14, and four other pitchers — three from Texas and one from Seattle — set a major-league record with a total of 31 strikeouts in the Rangers' 4-2 victory over the Mariners.

"We got a loss," Johnson said. "It's really irrelevant how many I struck out."

"It's nice when you win," said the Texas manager, Johnny Oates, "But I wouldn't want to lose a game when you have 31 punchouts."

The other 17 players who batted before a Kingdome crowd of 47,467 all struck out at least once, with five players fanning three times each: Rusty Greer and Domingo Cedeno for the Rangers, Jay Buhner, Dan Wilson and Russ Davis for the Mariners.

Ken Griffey Jr. missed the game to attend his mother-in-law's memorial service.

Bobby Ayala, the losing pitcher, added four strikeouts to give the Mariners 18 for the game, Bobby Witt had nine, and Dan Patterson, who got the victory, and John Wetteland had two each for the Rangers.

Damon Buford, the No. 9 hitter who struck out once, snapped a 2-2 tie leading off the ninth with a home run off Ayala. Mark McLemore then tripled and scored on Ivan Rodriguez's sacrifice fly.

Wetteland, who picked up his 19th save, struck out Rob Ducey to end the game and give the teams the nine-inning strikeout mark.

The previous record for a nine-inning game was 30, set by Seattle (18) and Oakland (12) on April 19, 1986. The record for an extra-inning game is 43, set by California (26) and Oakland (17) in 20 innings on July 9, 1971.

Baseball Roundup

White Sox 7, Royals 6 Frank Thomas and Albert Belle hit homers as Chicago swept the Royals in Kansas City. The Royals set a club record with their 12th consecutive loss.

Thomas homered for the third straight game, and Belle hit a three-run shot. The Royals, who had 10 walks, stranded 14 runners.

Roberto Hernandez picked up his 23d save even though he loaded the bases in the ninth on a single and a pair of two-out walks. But Tom Goodwin flied to shallow left.

Indians 12, Twins 5 Jim Thome hit a homer and double and Brian Giles added a two-run homer as Cleveland took three of four in Minnesota.

Bartolo Colon, recalled from Triple-A Buffalo earlier in the day, allowed three runs on three hits over five innings for the victory.

Blue Jays 3, Red Sox 2 Shawn Green, who homered Saturday to make Roger Clemens a winner against his former team, hit another one to give Woody Williams a victory in Boston.

Williams allowed three hits in 6⅓ innings a day after Clemens returned to Fenway Park and fanned 16 Red Sox. After Williams departed five Blue Jays relievers were needed, with rookie Kelvim Escobar getting the final two outs for his first career save.

Brewers 6, Orioles 4 Dave Nilsson and Jack Voigt homered off Mike Mussina (10-3) as Milwaukee completed its first three-game sweep in Baltimore since 1987.

Baltimore has lost six in a row, its longest slide since dropping six straight in April 1996.

Tigers 3, Yankees 1 Detroit snapped a 10-game losing streak against New York as Bobby Higginson went 4-for-5 and Willie Blair pitched seven strong innings.

Higginson homered and drove in all three runs for the Tigers, who had lost the first three games of the series at Yankee Stadium.

Tino Martinez went 2-for-4 with a triple for the Yankees. Dwight Gooden (3-2) was the loser.

Brian Hunter stole three bases — he has a major league-leading 48 — and scored twice.

Angels 5, Athletics 3 Anaheim won its sixth straight, and Shigetoshi Hasegawa (2-4), with two and a third innings of scoreless relief, gained his first victory since April 15 — a span of 26 appearances.

Anaheim has an 11-game winning streak over Oakland, 10-0 this season. Oakland, which gave major-league home-run leader Mark McGwire the day off, has lost four straight.

In the National League:

Mets 7, Braves 6 Against New York, Atlanta hasn't exactly resembled National League champions.

For the fifth time in seven games this season, the Mets rallied to beat the Braves. This time, on Alex Ochoa's 10th-inning homer, which capped a comeback from a six-run deficit.

"It probably was the biggest game of my career," said Butch Huskey, who hit a two-run homer in the second and a three-run drive in the fourth, driving in a career-high five runs.

"When you're down by six, we were all going up there with the intention of getting on base and getting something started," he said.

Dodgers 6, Giants 3 Dennis Reyes became the first left-hander to start for Los Angeles since Bob Ojeda against Cincinnati on Sept. 24, 1992, ending a major-league record 681-game streak of consecutive starts by right-handers.

With the score tied at 3-3 at Dodger Stadium, Raul Mondesi hit his 18th homer leading off the sixth as Los Angeles sent Shawn Estes (12-3) to his first loss since May 6.

Marlins 9, Phillies 3 Gary Sheffield became the first Florida player to homer twice in an inning, then left with a strained hamstring. Philadelphia lost for the 14th time in 16 games and the 32d time in its last 37, dropping to a major-league worst 25-63.

Expos 2, Reds 0 Pedro Martinez (11-4) pitched a one-hitter, and Mike Lansing tripled twice, going 3-for-3 before leaving with heat exhaustion.

Martinez got his league-leading eighth complete game and his third shutout in 17 starts, allowing only Bret Boone's single in the fifth inning, striking out nine, walking one and hitting one.

Padres 13, Rockies 11 Quilvio Veras hit a go-ahead three-run double in Denver as San Diego rallied from an 11-8 deficit in the ninth, sending Colorado to its ninth loss in 10 games. San Diego had trailed 6-0 and 10-5.

Larry Walker went 3-for-4 with four RBIs, raising his average to .406. Tony Gwynn went 1-for-6 and fell to .398.

Pirates 5, Astros 3 In Pittsburgh, Kevin Polcovich had key hits in consecutive two-run innings and Pittsburgh, which had scored only once previously in the four-game series, rallied from a 3-0 deficit. Clint Sodowsky got his first NL victory despite walking two and throwing a run-scoring wild pitch in two-thirds of an inning.

Cardinals 11, Cubs 5 Gary Gaetti homered for the fourth time in four days — one of four St. Louis homers at Wrigley Field.

Gary Caskey / Reuters

Ken Caminiti, San Diego's third baseman, throwing to first base. But Colorado's Walt Weiss reached first safely.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	55	33	.625	—
New York	51	38	.573	4½
Toronto	43	44	.494	11½
Detroit	42	47	.472	13½
Boston	39	51	.433	17
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	47	37	.560	—
Chicago	47	42	.528	2½
Milwaukee	42	44	.488	6
Minnesota	38	51	.427	11½
Kansas City	36	50	.419	12
WEST DIVISION				
Seattle	51	40	.560	—
Anaheim	48	42	.533	2½
Texas	45	44	.506	5
Oakland	37	56	.398	15

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	58	33	.637	—
Florida	52	37	.584	5
New York	51	39	.567	6½
Montreal	49	40	.551	8
Philadelphia	25	63	.284	31½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Pittsburgh	45	45	.500	—
Houston	45	47	.489	1
St. Louis	44	46	.489	1
Cincinnati	39	50	.438	5½
Chicago	38	53	.418	7½
WEST DIVISION				
San Francisco	52	39	.571	—
Los Angeles	48	43	.527	4
Colorado	44	48	.478	8½
San Diego	41	50	.451	11

SUNDAY'S LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 000 100 200—3 6 0
Boston 000 010 100—2 7 0
Williams, Quantrill (7), Plesac (8), Timlin (8), Spoljaric (9), Escobar (9) and O'Brien; Wakefield and Stanley. W—Williams, 4-8. L—Wakefield, 3-10. Sv—Escobar (1). HRs—Toronto, Green (9). Boston, Jefferson (9), Stanley (10).

Milwaukee 200 003 001—6 10 2
Baltimore 002 000 110—4 8 0
D'Amico, Adamson (6), Fetters (7), Villone (8), Wickman (8), Jones (9) and Lewis, Matheny (9); Mussina, Orosco (7), Mills (8), Benitez (9) and Webster. W—D'Amico, 7-4. L—Mussina, 10-3. Sv—Jones (23). HRs—Milwaukee, Nilsson (9), Voigt (4). Baltimore, Alomar (9).

Detroit 101 010 000—3 11 0
New York 000 100 000—1 7 0
Blair, Brocail (8), Myers (8), Jones (9) and Casanova; Gooden, Mendoza (7), Lloyd (8), Nelson (9) and Girardi. W—Blair, 7-4. L—Gooden, 3-2. Sv—Jones (14). HRs—Detroit, Higginson (15).

Chicago 014 200 000—7 9 1
Kansas City 005 000 100—6 10 0
Baldwin, C. Castillo (3), T. Castillo (7), Karchner (8), Hernandez (9) and Fabregas; Pittsley, Walker (5), Perez (8) and Sweeney. W—C. Castillo, 1-1. L—Pittsley, 2-7. Sv—Hernandez (23). HRs—Chicago, Thomas (20), Belle (19).

Anaheim 030 101 000—5 9 0
Oakland 000 030 000—3 4 0
D.Springer, Hasegawa (5), DeLucia (8), Percival (9) and Kreuter; Oquist, Mahler (4), D. Johnson (7) and Mayne. W—Hasegawa, 2-4. L—Oquist 2-3. Sv—Percival (12).

Texas 000 200 002—4 7 0
Seattle 000 101 000—2 8 0
Witt, Patterson (7), Wetteland (9) and I. Rodriguez; Ra.Johnson, Ayala (8) and Da.Wilson. W—Patterson 6-3. L—Ayala 6-3. Sv—Wetteland (19). HRs—Texas, Buford (6). Seattle, Buhner (23), Sorrento (18).

Cleveland 102 216 000—12 15 0
Minnesota 000 030 200—5 7 0
Colon, Weathers (6), Mennon (8), Plunk (9) and Borders; Hawkins, Swindell (5), Trombley (6), Ritchie (7), Aguilera (9) and Myers. W—Colon, 2-2. L—Hawkins, 1-5. HRs—Cleveland, Thome (26), Giles (10).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 000 110 000—2 4 1
Cincinnati 000 000 000—0 7 0
Martinez and Fletcher; Morgan, Remlinger (9) and Taubensee. W—Martinez, 11-4. L—Morgan, 3-6.

Houston 000 003 000—3 6 1
Pittsburgh 000 022 01x—5 10 0
Garcia, Springer (6), Martin (8), Magnante (8) and Ausmus; Lieber, Sodowsky (6), Christiansen (7), Wilkins (8), Loiselle (9) and Osik. W—Sodowsky, 1-1. L—Springer, 1-3. Sv—Loiselle (11).

St. Louis 100 051 130—11 20 0
Chicago 100 001 201—5 6 0
Stottlemyre, Frascatore (7), Beltran (9) and DiFelice, Lampkin (9); Trachsel, Adams (6), Tatis (8), Wendell (8), Patterson (9) and Houston, Hubbard (6). W—Stottlemyre, 8-6. L—Trachsel, 4-7. HRs—St. Louis, DeShields (6), Lankford (19), Gaetti (10), Plantier (1). Chicago, Hernandez (4), Orie (4).

San Diego 005 200 105—13 18 2
Colorado 244 010 000—11 14 0
Bergman, P. Smith (3), Cunnane (5), Batchelor (8), Hoffman (9) and Flaherty; Jm.Wright, Dipoto (6), S. Reed (8), Leskanic (9), McCurry (9) and Manwaring. W—Batchelor 3-1. L—McCurry 1-2. Sv—Hoffman (18). HRs—San Diego, S. Finley (18).

San Francisco 200 100 000—3 6 1
Los Angeles 101 012 02x—9 13 0
Estes, Tavarez (6), Johnstone (7), D. Henry (8), R. Rodriguez (8) and Berryhill; Reyes, Hall (7), Radinsky (8), Guthrie (9) and Piazza, Prince (9). W—Reyes 1-0. L—Estes 12-3. HRs—San Francisco, Bonds (21). Los Angeles, R. Cedeno (1), Mondesi (18).

Philadelphia 000 100 101—3 6 1
Florida 000 001 00x—9 8 1
M.Leiter, R. Harris (4), Ruffcorn (5), Brewer (7), Gomes (8) and Lieberthal; A.Fernandez, Cook (8), Powell (9) and Zaun. W—A. Fernandez 10-7. L—M. Leiter 4-10. HRs—Philadelphia, Jefferies (7). Florida, Sheffield 2 (11).

New York 020 310 000 1—7 9 0
Atlanta 400 000 000 2—6 12 3
B.J.Jones, McMichael (8), Jo.Franco (10) and Hundley; Neagle, Fox (5), Cather (7), Wohlers (9), Bielecki (10) and Ed.Perez. W—McMichael, 6-6. L—Bielecki, 3-6. Sv—Jo.Franco (23). HRs—New York, Huskey 2 (12), Ochoa (2).

CRICKET

Asia Cup

SRI LANKA VS. PAKISTAN

MONDAY, IN COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka: 239 all out in 49.5 overs

Pakistan: 224-9 innings closed.

Sri Lanka won by 15 runs.

CYCLING

Tour de France

Results Monday of 182 kilometers (113.1 miles) 9th stage from Pau to Vallee Louron:

1. Laurent Brochard, France, Festina, 6 h. 24 m. 57 s.; 2. Richard Virenque, France, Festina, at 14 s.; 3. Marco Pantini, Italy, Mercatone Uno, 14; 4. Jan Ullrich, Germany, Telekom, 14; 5. Jose Maria Jimenez, Spain, Banesto, 41; 6. Laurent Dufaux, Switzerland, Festina, 41; 7. Fernando Escartin, Spain, Kelme, 41; 8. Bjarne Riis, Denmark, Telekom, 41; 9. Francesco Casagrande, Italy, Saeco 1:07; 10. Abraham Olano, Spain, Banesto, 1:07.

OVERALL: 1. Cedric Vasseur, Fr., GAN, 47:14:29; 2. Ullrich at 13 s.; 3. Olano, 1:43; 4. Riis, 1:43; 5. Virenque, 1:43; 6. Fernando Escartin, Spain, Kelme, 2:14; 7. Camenzind, 2:27; 8. Dufaux, 2:48; 9. Daniele Nardello, Italy, Mapei, 3:49; 10. Brochard, 4:04.

GOLF

US Women's Open

Final scores and money winnings Sunday of $1.3 million U.S. Women's Open, played on Pumpkin Ridge's 6,365-yard (5,818 meter), par-71 Witch Hollow Course in North Plains, Oregon:

Alison Nicholas, Brit.	70-66-67-71—274
Nancy Lopez, U.S.	69-68-69-69—275
Kelly Robbins, U.S.	68-69-74-66—277
Karrie Webb, Australia	73-72-65-68—278
Stefania Croce, Italy	72-69-71-67—279
Lisa Hackney, Britain	71-70-67-71—279
Tammie Green, U.S.	74-70-71-65—280
Michele Redman, U.S.	74-67-70-69—280
Patty Sheehan, U.S.	72-71-71-68—282
Chris Johnson, U.S.	72-68-73-69—282
Dawn Coe-Jones, Can.	72-67-73-70—282
Donna Andrews, U.S.	74-71-66-71—282
A. Fukushima, Japan	71-71-69-71—282

Quad City Classic

Final scores Sunday of $1.35 million Quad City Classic on the 6,782-yard (6,153-meter), par-70 Oakwood Country Club course in Coal Valley, Illinois:

David Toms, U.S.	67-66-67-65—265
Jimmy Johnston, U.S.	70-67-69-62—268
B. Chamblee, U.S.	71-65-65-67—268
Robert Gamez, U.S.	67-65-69-67—268
Brad Fabel, U.S.	68-67-65-69—269
Frank Lickliter, U.S.	71-67-63-68—269
Steve Stricker, U.S.	69-68-67-66—270
Dave Rummells, U.S.	68-70-65-67—270
Russ Cochran, U.S.	66-67-68-69—270
John Maginnes, U.S.	71-66-67-67—271
Bob Wolcott, U.S.	70-66-68-67—271
Ed Dougherty, U.S.	67-65-71-68—271
Anthony Painter,	70-69-65-67—271
Kenny Perry, U.S.	67-68-68-68—271
John Adams, U.S.	69-66-68-68—271
Wayne Levi, U.S.	68-67-68-68—271
Scott Verplank, U.S.	67-68-67-69—271

WORLD GOLF RANKINGS

1. Tiger Woods, U.S., 10.95 points average; 2. Ernie Els, South Africa, 10.56; 3. Greg Norman, Australia, 10.46; 4. Colin Montgomerie, Britain, 9.67; 5. Nick Price, Zimbabwe, 9.57; 6. Tom Lehman, U.S., 9.52; 7. Steve Elkington, Australia, 8.60; 8. Masashi Ozaki, Japan, 7.91; 9. Mark O'Meara, U.S., 7.61; 10. Phil Mickelson, U.S., 7.18; 11. Nick Faldo, Britain, 7.05; 12. Brad Faxon, U.S., 6.80; 13. Fred Couples, U.S., 6.74; 14. Scott Hoch, U.S., 6.58; 15. Jesper Parnevik, Sweden, 5.73.

SOCCER

INTERTOTO CUP

GROUP 2

Ebbw Vale, Wales, 1, Bastia, France, 2

GROUP 4

Standard Liege, Belgium, 0, Maccabi Petah Tikva, Israel 0

GROUP SIX

Kaunas, Lithuania, 1, Hamburg SV, Ger. 2

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

Dallas 2, Columbus 1

Tampa Bay 3, San Jose 2

New York-New Jersey 4, Colorado 1

Eastern Conference: D.C. 35 points; Tampa Bay 26; New England 25; Columbus 17; NY-NJ 16; Western Conference: Kansas City 26; Colorado 25; Dallas 24; San Jose 17; Los Angeles 16.

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP

GROUP 1

Ghana 2, Zimbabwe 1

GROUP 2

Benin 0, Ivory Coast 0

GROUP 3

Egypt 2, Senegal 0

GROUP 4

Tunisia 1, Guinea 0

GROUP 6

Togo 4, Liberia 0

TENNIS

HALL OF FAME

IN NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

FINAL

Sargis Sargsian (5), Armenia, def. Brett Steven (8), New Zealand, 7-6 (7-0), 4-6, 7-5.

DOUBLES FINAL

Brett Steven, New Zealand, and Justin Gimelstob, U.S., (4), def. Kent Kinnear, U.S., and Aleksandar Kitinov, Russia, 6-3, 6-4.

DAVIS CUP

EURO/AFRICAN ZONE

GROUP 2, SECOND ROUND

Norway 4, Slovenia 1

Portugal 3, Yugoslavia 2

Finland 3, Belarus 2

GROUP 1 PLAY-OFFS

Georgia 5, Nigeria 0

Egypt 3, Lithuania 2

FED CUP

1998 WORLD GROUP PLAYOFFS

UNITED STATES 5, JAPAN 0

Lindsay Davenport, U.S., def. Ai Sugiyama, Japan, 6-4, 7-6 (7-1).

Kimberly Po, U.S., def. Naoko Sawamatsu, Japan, 6-2, 6-4.

Davenport and Lisa Raymond, U.S., def. Naoko Kijimuta and Nana Miyagi, Japan, 6-4, 6-4.

AUSTRALIA 3, SPAIN 2

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain, def. Annabel Ellwood, Australia, 6-2, 6-0.

Maria Laisa Sema, Spain, def. Rachel McQuillan, Australia, 6-1, 6-3.

Kerry-Anne Guse and Kristine Kunce, Australia, def. Maria Antonia Sanchez Lorenzo and Cristina Torrens-Valero, Spain, 6-2, 6-4.

SWITZERLAND 5, ARGENTINA 0

Martina Hingis, Switzerland, def. Florencia Labat, Argentina, 6-2, 6-1.

Patty Schnyder, Switzerland, def. Maria Jose Gaidano, Argentina, 6-1, 6-0. Doubles Hingis and Emmanuelle Gagliardi, Switzerland, def Mercedes Paz and Laura Montalvo, Argentina, 6-3, 6-4.

WORLD GROUP II

REGIONAL QUALIFYING ROUND

Russia 4, South Korea 1

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE — Released 3B Kelly Gruber.

CHICAGO — Sent 3B Robin Ventura to Nashville, AA on rehabilitation assignment.

CLEVELAND—Bought contract of RHP David Weathers from Buffalo, AA. Designated OF Trenidad Hubbard for assignment. Put RHP Albie Lopez and LHP Brian Anderson on 15-day disabled list. Lopez retroactive to July 2 and Anderson retroactive to July 5.

DETROIT—Put LHP Justin Thompson on 15-day disabled list retroactive to July 6.

KANSAS CITY—Put RHP Hipolito Pichardo on 15-day disabled list. Recalled RHP Mike Perez from Omaha, AA. Designated LHP Allen McDill for assignment.

SEATTLE —Claimed RHP Tim Scott on waivers from Colorado. Transferred LHP Tim Davis to 60-day disabled list. Optioned LHP Greg McCarthy to Tacoma, PCL. Put RHP Tim Scott on 15-day disabled list. Activated RHP Mike Maddux from 15-day disabled list. Released INF Alvaro Espinoza. Recalled RHP Bob Wolcott from Tacoma.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ARIZONA—Signed OF Jack Cust.

ATLANTA —Put OF Kenny Lofton and C Javy Lopez on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to July 6. Sent RHP Joe Borowski, RHP Paul Byrd and RHP Brad Clontz to Richmond, IL. Recalled C Tim Spehr and RHP Kevin Millwood from Richmond. Bought contracts of RHP Mike Cather, OF Danny Bautista and RHP Chad Fox from Richmond.

CHICAGO—Activated C Tyler Houston from 15-day disabled list. Optioned RHP Marc Pisciotta to Iowa, AA.

CINCINNATI—Put 3B Terry Pendleton on 15-day disabled list retroactive to July 7. Recalled INF Eric Owens from Indianapolis, AA.

FLORIDA —Recalled LHP Tony Saunders from Charlotte, IL. Optioned RHP Rob Stanifer and OF Billy McMillon to Charlotte. Reassigned RHP Livan Hernandez to Charlotte. Transferred RHP Kurt Miller from 15-day disabled list to 60-day disabled list. Bought contract of OF Mark Kotsay from Portland, EL.

LOS ANGELES —Put RHP Ismael Valdes on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to July 6. Bought contract of OF Eric Anthony and RHP Dennis Reyes from Albuquerque, PCL. Optioned RHP Mike Harkey to Albuquerque. Designated RHP Fred Wornecker and RHP David Spykstra for assignment.

MONTREAL—Put OF Vladimir Guerrero on 15-day disabled list. Recalled OF Sherman Obando from Ottawa, IL.

NEW YORK METS—Activated SS Rey Ordonez and INF Manny Alexander from 15-day disabled list. Optioned INF Shawn Gilbert and C Alberto Castillo to Norfolk, IL.

PITTSBURGH — Extended the contract of OF Al Martin through 2000 season. Optioned LHP Chris Peters to Calgary, PCL.

ST. LOUIS—Put OF Willie McGee on 15-day disabled list. Recalled OF Phil Plantier from Louisville, AA.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

GOLDEN STATE —Named Garry St. Jean general manager. Moved Ed Gregory from director of player personnel to director of scouting.

HOUSTON—Signed F Rodrick Rhodes and C Serge Zwikker.

LOS ANGELES—Signed F Maurice Taylor.

MIAMI—Re-signed G Voshon Lenard.

NEW YORK—Signed F John Thomas to 3-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed G Anthony Parker and F Tim Thomas.

UTAH —Re-signed F Antoine Carr to 1-year contract and G-F Shandon Anderson to 2-year contract.

WASHINGTON—Re-signed G Chris Whitney.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CHICAGO —Signed WR Haywood Jeffires, DB Kevin Scott, G Bob Sapp, S Van Hiles, DE Shawn Swayda, L Rich Hogans, S Rickey Parker, DT Mike Mamao, DE Marvin Thomas and WR Marcus Robinson. Signed LB Ron Cox to a one-year contract.

GREEN BAY —Signed DT Jermaine Smith. Waived G Andrew Peterson, TE Joy Pettigrew and FB Jerald Sowell. Signed S Darren Sharper to 4-year contract. Claimed RB Aaron Hayden off waivers from San Diego Chargers and K Ryan Longwell off waivers from San Francisco 49ers. Waived WR Ryan Yarborough. Signed WR Omar Ellison.

SAN DIEGO—Re-signed S David Hendrix to 1-year contract. Waived RB Aaron Hayden. Signed QB Tony Corbin to 2-year contract and WR Ray Crittenden to 1-year contract.

SAN FRANCISCO—Waived K Ryan Longwell. T Andrew Moore and DT Corey Swanson. Signed LB Aubrey Beavers, LB Hillary Butler, WR Travis Hannah and DE Herman Smith.

TENNESSEE—Agreed to terms with T Scott Sanderson, LB-DB Armon Williams, WR Derrick Mason and LB Dennis Stallings on multi-year contracts. Agreed terms with CB Denard Walker and DE Pratt Lyons. Signed WR Joey Kent to multi-year contract.

WASHINGTON —Signed QB Gus Frerotte to a one-year contract. Signed C Dan Turk. Agreed to terms with LB Greg Jones and LB Derek Smith.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOSTON—Re-signed D Dean Chynoweth to 2-year contract.

COLORADO—Signed F Jari Kurri to 1-year contract.

NASHVILLE—Named David Poile general manager.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed G Jean-Marc Pelletier.

ST. LOUIS —Fired Jim Pappin, director of professional player personnel. Signed D Jamie Heward to 1-year contract.

PHOENIX—Named Benoit Allaire goaltending coach.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"IF WE CATCH A MERMAID, DO YOU THINK MOM WILL LET US KEEP HER?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUFTO

COITS

PANICT

INVOIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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(Answers tomorrow)

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Answer: What Dad ended up with at the Little League game — A BOX SEAT

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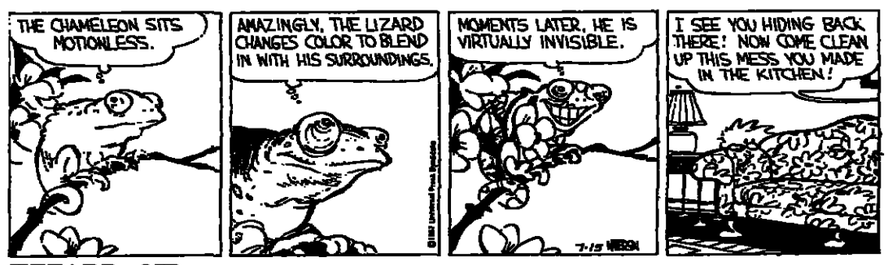

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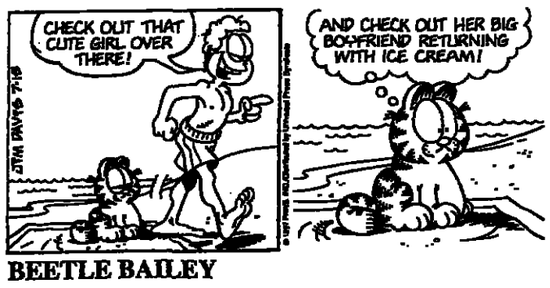

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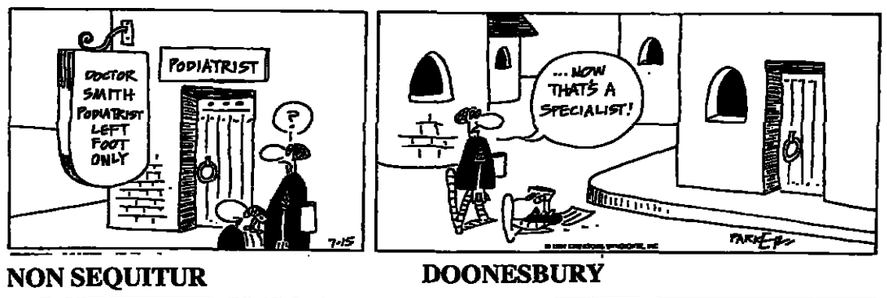

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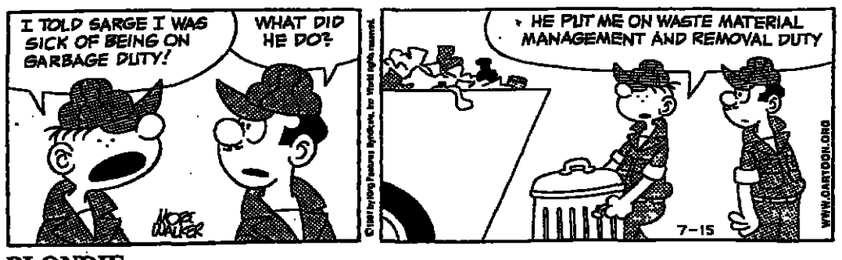

NON SEQUITUR

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

ART BUCHWALD

Smoking in Venice

VENICE — While the bad news for the tobacco companies comes from the United States, there is still good news for them in Europe. Nobody over here seems to have quit smoking, and nobody seems to be suing the industry because its products are hazardous to smokers' health.

Buchwald

You only realize how seriously the Europeans take their smoking when you dine at an indoor restaurant without a gas mask.

Thus it was at Alfredo Fenice, where we chose to eat one day. As we entered the quaint restaurant the head waiter asked, "Would you prefer a smoking or a secondary smoking table?" Being Americans, we opted for the secondary smoking section, which comprised two tables.

The man at a smoking table was puffing on a cigarette and eating an artichoke at the same time. When he discovered that we were Americans he said, "Thank you for sending us the cigarettes you don't smoke any more."

"Don't mention it," I said. "We helped you after World War II and only want to help you again. Besides, Europeans seem to be so much more sanguine about cigarettes than we are back home. You don't overdo a good thing — a pack or two a day, and that's it."

"It's our culture," he explained. "We don't worry about getting sick from cigarettes. Most of us have much more chance of getting sick from our governments."

□

"If an Italian smoker has one thing to worry about, what would it be?"

"A shortage of ashtrays. Europe doesn't have nearly enough ashtrays. You can't enjoy cigarettes if you keep dropping ash on the carpet."

Leah Farb Chanin, who was sitting at our table, said, "I hope nobody tells them about the health hazards. They are such happy people."

Al Goldstein said, "Do you think he's serious about us sending ashtrays to Europe?"

"An Italian smoker doesn't make things up," I said.

□

The smoke in the restaurant was now so thick that all the planes at the Venice airport were grounded. At the Fenice the specialty was artichokes in vinaigrette, and many diners alternated between eating their food and inhaling on their Marlboros.

I was amazed at how the people in the smoking section were able to see each other through the fog. The man who brought up the ashtray crisis turned to me and said, "Are you going to send us the ashtrays or not?"

"It won't be easy. Those Americans who have given up smoking are holding on to their ashtrays as mementos of the time when nicotine was king."

Historic Seal Recovered

Reuters

BOSTON — Massachusetts officials have found the official seal to the document that created the Massachusetts Bay Colony 368 years ago. Police recovered the seal, a blackened clump of beeswax bearing the crest of Britain's King Charles I, while making a firearms arrest. It was stolen from the state archives in 1984.

Judi Dench Takes On the Regal 'Mrs. Brown'

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LONDON — "I don't like making films," Judi Dench announced disarmingly, explaining in one simple phrase why so admired a British stage and television actress should be largely unknown outside her country. "I never have liked making films. I like doing a play because you go on and on and it gets better. I don't like doing one take, or four takes, because I'm not sure of myself."

Well, if that is her conclusion after 40 years on stage and a handful of small movie parts, "Mrs. Brown," John Madden's new film about the strangely passionate relationship between Queen Victoria and her Scottish servant John Brown, is evidently the exception.

In the movie, which opens in the United States on Friday, Dench plays the widowed British monarch, and she enjoyed every minute of it, she said, even the dreadful weather that accompanied the 30 days of filming in England and Scotland last fall. The reason, it turns out, is quite simple. "He made me laugh," she said of Billy Connolly, the popular Scottish comedian who plays Brown, "and we continued laughing until the very end of the shoot. It was wonderful. One day he and I were in a boat and the water was seeping in. We sat there in the loch for four hours until the water was up to our waists. But it was O.K. Billy kept us all laughing."

"Mrs. Brown" suggests that Brown had something of the same effect on Victoria, who in 1861 had slumped into depression and reclusion after the death of her husband, Prince Albert. Three years later, with the public restive over the disappearance of the monarch, the royal household summoned Brown, Albert's loyal hunting attendant, in the hope that the earthy Scot could persuade the queen to go riding and resume contact with the world.

Brown did that and more. Ignoring court protocol, he spoke to Victoria bluntly, even addressing her as "woman." This at first provoked her indignation, but it slowly won her over, to the point that she considered him her best friend and he was running the court.

Soon scandal sheets were describing them as lovers (they were roughly the same age, in their late 40s) and mocking Victoria as Mrs. Brown. Finally, at the behest of Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli (played by Antony Sher), Brown persuaded the queen to return to public life. After that, his influence waned, but he remained at court until his death in 1883. "It's all true," Dench said of the screenplay. "For example, the valentine she sent him: 'My dear John, affectionately yours, VR.' And there's a lot more that isn't in the film.

"When he died, a lock of her hair was placed in his hand. She had flowers put on his pillow every single day from his death to her death in 1901. And when she died, she asked that his photograph be put in her palm. The horrified doctors said, 'For heaven's sake, put some flowers over that.'"

So, to rephrase the question that intrigued Victorian England, exactly how close were they? "She believed that Albert's spirit had entered Brown," Dench explained in an interview here at the Royal National Theatre, where she was rehearsing David Hare's new play, "Amy's View," in which she plays an aging actress struggling to keep her name in lights. "When he came down south, he was this old friend of her husband's whom she knew very well and who suddenly treated her as a woman."

"You have to remember, he was a Highlander," she added. "They're powerful, attractive people. So it was a passionate relationship. But I think you can have a really passionate relationship that does not have to be sexual. And I don't believe this was."

On this point, the movie is ambiguous. There is ample flirtation between queen and commoner, and it's evident that at least in the early years of their relationship Brown held sway over Victoria. But Dench could be right. Amid the bowing and scraping of the court, Victoria may have felt it sufficed to be fond of someone whose only interest was to protect and entertain her. To the world, she remained haughty, intimidating and "not amused"; with Brown, she let down her guard.

In several ways, the choice of Dench, 62, to play the monarch was a natural one. First, she looks the part. Like Victoria, the actress measures just 5 feet 1 inch, while her husky voice and vowel-perfect Queen's English add to her regal aura.

John Haynes

Judi Dench as actress Esme Allen in the play "Amy's View."

She also had her own experience to tap. She has played many of Shakespeare's queens onstage, and having been named a Dame by Queen Elizabeth II, she has even been entertained at Buckingham Palace, getting a peep inside today's royal court.

At the same time, such is Dench's stature here that her name alone will draw British moviegoers to "Mrs. Brown." "When you talk about Judi, you unpack a suitcase full of superlatives," said Richard Eyre, the departing head of the National Theatre, who is directing Dench in "Amy's View." "She's sort of diffident. There's not a trace of self-advertisement about her. She's genuinely modest. But in my view she is our greatest actress."

Almost from the start of her stage career, playing Ophelia at the Old Vic in 1957, she has been considered a pillar of the English theater, appearing in dozens of classical and contemporary productions and collecting innumerable awards, including an Olivier for best actress in Anthony Page's "Absolute Hell" in 1995 and one for best actress in a musical in Stephen Sondheim's "Little Night Music" the same year.

She is best known in Britain, however, for her frequent lead roles in television sitcoms, most recently in "A Fine Romance," where she played opposite her husband, Michael Williams, and in "As Time Goes By," which is about to enter its seventh season.

Connolly, who has been in a half-dozen films, said he learned much from working with her. "She is by far and away the best actor I have ever worked with in my life," he said. "I didn't care if she was a stage actress or a film actress. I just knew I was being dragged along in the slipstream of this extraordinary performer. She has that ability to switch it on immediately. She can be telling you a little joke and they'll say, 'Action,' and she instantly becomes the other person. It's terrifying to watch."

In person, with her good humor, easy laugh, pageboy haircut and casual clothes, Dench exudes simplicity, which probably explains why no one seems to have a bad word to say about her.

As it happens, Connolly said he was "a bit scared" of meeting her, but he soon came to understand her popularity. "She's held in deep affection," he said. "The characters she has played, even in comedy, people sympathize with them. They also sympathize with Judi's shape, her height, her face. There's an ordinariness about her appearance and an extraordinariness about her performance that I think people identify with."

Oliver Multhaup/Agence France-Presse

TRACK AND SPIEL — The Formula One driver Damon Hill, left, and pop star Chris de Burgh at a rock concert after the British Grand Prix.

PEOPLE

IN just nine months **Karenna Gore** and **Andrew Schiff** went from how-do-you-do to I-do; from an informal date in October to **Aretha Franklin** serenading the newlyweds under an enormous white tent. After the wedding ceremony at the Washington National Cathedral, The Washington Post reported, came a party at Mom and Dad's — the vice presidential mansion. The Grammy-winning fiddler **Mark O'Connor** played "The Tennessee Waltz" for Karenna's second dance, with her father, and when the bandleader called for the family to join them, sister **Sarah Gore** turned to President **Bill Clinton** and asked, "Wanna dance?" Yes, he did. And so did nearly all of the 300 guests, who arrived shortly after 7 P.M. and left around 12:30 A.M. when the bridal couple vanished into their limo. The wedding merged the Gores of Tennessee and the Schiffs of New York. The political clan claims three former senators, including the father of the bride, **Vice President Al Gore**, and her grandfather, **Albert Gore Sr.** The Schiffs' 19th-century patriarch was **Jacob Schiff**, the powerful banker and philanthropist. Some of his descendants, including father of the groom, **David Schiff**, are still in high finance. Among the guests: **Housing Secretary Andrew Cuomo** and **Kerry Kennedy Cuomo**, **Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman** and wife, **Rhoda**, **Senators Barbara Mikulski** and **Joe Lieberman**, the cosmetics mogul **Leonard Lauder** and wife, **Evelyn**, former HEW Secretary **Joe Califano**, and, of course, former New York Representative **Tom Downey** and his wife, **Chris Downy**, who introduced the couple. Drew Schiff is a New York Hospital primary-care physician; Karenna starts law school at Columbia University in September. It is unclear how much entertaining they will do once classes begin. But judging by their Tiffany wish list, they eventually anticipate a gracious social life.

□

Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, remains the world's richest businessman with a net worth of $36.4 billion, according to Forbes Magazine's annual listing. Forbes said that in the last year, the computer tycoon's net worth soared by $18 billion and is the highest ever recorded in the magazine's ranking. He tops the billionaire's list for the third year in a row. **Paul Allen**, the co-founder of Microsoft who no longer works there but retains an interest in the company, ranks sixth on the list with a net worth of $14.1 billion. Only the Sultan of Brunei ($38 billion) is richer than Gates, Forbes said. The magazine placed him at the head of a separate category dubbed "Kings, Queens and Dictators." Second to Gates is the Walton family, owners of the U.S. Wal-Mart discount store chain, with a net worth of $27.6 billion. The Wall Street investor **Warren Buffett** is third ($23.2 billion), followed by the Hong Kong real estate investor **Lee Shau Kee** ($14.7 billion) and the **Oeri, Hoffman** and **Sacher** families of Switzerland rank fifth (pharmaceuticals, $14.3 billion).

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"Ma Vie en Rose," a Belgian-French co-production about a little boy who likes to dress as a girl, won the prize for best picture at the 32d Karlovy Vary film festival. The Belgian director **Alain Berliner** accepted the Crystal Globe award at the Czech spa and resort town, formerly known as Carlsbad. The director **Milos Forman** received a lifetime achievement award.

□

Michael Jackson failed to fill London's Wembley stadium for his first London concert in five years. Ticket touts were having a hard time, and just before Jackson came on stage, some were selling at half price.

□

A South African cast will perform **Shakespeare's** "Macbeth" at London's Globe Theatre next month, in Zulu. The playwright **Welcome Msomi** said "Umabatha" will run for a week at the Globe from Aug. 4 after a season at the State Theatre in New York. "Umabatha" — a mixture of drama, traditional Zulu music, dance and poetry — was performed for the first time in 1972 in Durban, while Msomi, now 53, was a drama student.

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